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ANNIE AND WILLIE'S PRAYER.

The following poem, written by Mrs. Sophia P. Snow, is one of the most exquisitely touching and beautiful that we have ever read. It cannot fail to reach the hearts of all who peruse it, besides being peculiarly appropriate to the holidays:

'Twas the eve before Christmas; "Good night" had been said,
And Annie and Willie had crept into bed;
There were tears on their pillows, and tears in their eyes,
And each little bosom was heavy with sighs—
For to-night their stern father's command had been given,
That they should retire precisely at seven,
Instead of eight; for they troubled him more
With questions unheard of than ever before:
He had told them he thought this delusion a sin,
No such being as "Santa Claus" ever had been,
And he hoped after this, he should never more hear
How he scrambled down chimneys with presents each year.
And this was the reason that two little heads
So restlessly tossed on their soft, downy beds.
Eight, nine, and the clock on the steeple tolled ten;
Not a word had been spoken by either till then,
When Willie's sad face from the blanket did peep,
And whispered, "Dear Annie, is you fast asleep?"
"Why, no, brother Willie," a sweet voice replies
"I've tried it in vain, but I can't shut my eyes;
For somehow, it makes me so sorry because
Dear papa has said there is no Santa Claus;
Now we know there is, and it can't be denied,
For he came every year before mamma died;
But then, I've been thinking that she used to pray,
And God would hear everything mamma would say,
And perhaps she asked him to send Santa Claus here,
With the sacks full of presents he brought every year."
"Well, why can't we pay dest as mamma did then,
And ask him to send him with presents aden?"
"I've been thinking so, too." And without a word more
Four little bare feet bounded out on the floor,
And four little knees the soft carpet pressed,
And two little hands were clasped close to each breast.
"Now, Willie, you know we must firmly believe
That the presents we ask for we're sure to receive;
You must wait just as still till I say the 'Amen,'
And by that you will know that your turn has come then."
"Dear Jesus, look down on my brother and me,
And grant us the favor we are asking of Thee;
Wash, a we pray, his sin-sick soul away,
And an ebony work-box that shuts with a spring;
Bless papa, dear Jesus, and cause him to see
That Santa Claus loves us far better than he,
Don't let him get fretful and angry again
At dear brother Willie and Annie. Amen."
"There, I guess it 'sadid. Now undress me to-night,
And bring us some presents before it is light.
I want he should give me a nice little sled,
With bright, shiny runners, and all painted red;
A box full of candy, a book and a toy,
Amen, and then, Dessa, I'll be a good boy."
Their prayers being ended, they raised up their heads,
And with hearts light and cheerful again sought their beds;
They were soon lost in slumber, both peaceful and deep,
And with fairies in Dreamland were roaming in sleep.
Night, nine, and the little French clock had struck ten,
Ere the father had thought of his children again;
He seems now to hear Annie's half-suppressed sighs,
And to see the big tears stand in Willie's blue eyes.
"I was harsh with my darlings," he mentally said,
"And should not have sent them so early to bed;
But then I was troubled—my feelings found vent,
For bank-stock to-day has gone down ten per cent.
But of course they've forgo their troubles ere this
And that I denied them the thrice-asked-for kiss;
But just to make sure, I'll steal up to their door,
For I never spoke harsh to my darlings before,"
So saying, he softly ascended the stairs,
And arriving at the door to hear both of their prayers.
His Annie's "bless papa" draws forth the big tears,
And Willie's grave promise falls sweet on his ears.
"Strange, strange I'd forgotten," said he with a sigh,
"How I longed, when a child, to have Christmas draw nigh."
"I'll atone for my harshness," he inwardly said,
"By answering their prayers ere I sleep in my bed."
Then he turned to the stairs and softly went down,
Threw off vevle slippers and silk dressing gown—
Donned his coat and boots, and was out in the street.
A millionaire facing the cold, driving sleet,
Nor stopped he until he had bought everything,
From the box full of candy to the tiny gold ring;
Indeed, he kept adding so much to his store,
That the various presents outnumbered a score.
Then homeward he turned with his holiday load,
And with Aunt Mary's aid in the nursery 'twas stowed;
Miss Dolly was seated beneath a pine tree,
By the side of a table spread out for her tea;
A work-box well filled in the center was laid,
And on it a ring, for which Annie had prayed.
A soldier in uniform stood by a sled,
With bright shining runners and all painted red.
There were balls, dogs and horses, books pleasing to see,
And birds of all colors were perched in the tree.
While Santa Claus, laughing, stood up in the tops
As if getting ready more presents to drop.
And as the fond father the picture surveyed,
He thought for his trouble he had amply been paid,
And he said to himself, as he brushed off a tear,
"I'm happier to-night than I've been for a year.
I've enjoyed more true pleasure than ever before,
What care I if bank stock falls ten per cent. more?
Hereafter I'll make it a rule, I believe,
To have Santa Claus visit us each Christmas Eve."
So thinking, he gently extinguished the light
And tripped down the stairs to retire for the night.
As soon as the beams of the bright morning sun
Put the darkness to flight, and the stars, one by one,
Four little blue eyes out of sleep opened wide,
And at the same moment the presents espied.
Then out of their beds they sprang with a bound,
And the very gifts prayed for were all of them found.
They laughed and they cried in their innocent glee,
And shouted for "papa" to come quick and see
What presents old Santa Clause brought in the night,
Just the things that they wanted, and left before light.
"And now," added Annie, in a voice soft and low,
"You'll believe there's a Santa Claus, papa, I know!"
While dear little Willie climbed up on his knee,
Determined no secret between them should be;
And told, in soft whispers, how Annie had said
That their dear, blessed mamma so long ago dead,
Used to kneel down and pray by the side of her chair,
And that God up in heaven had answered her prayer!
Then we got up and payed dust as well as we could,
And God answered our prayers, now wasn't He good?"
"I should say that He was, if He sent you all these,
And knew just what presents my children would please.
Well, well, let him think so, the dear little elf,
'Twould be cruel to tell him I did it myself."
Blind father! who caused your stern heart to relent?
And the hasty word spoken so soon to repent?
'Twas the Being who bade you steal softly up stairs
And made you his agent to answer their prayers.

CHRISTMAS.

[From Appleton's Cyclopædia.]

Christmas (Christ and mass), a festival of the Christian church, observed on Dec. 25, as the anniversary of the birth of the Savior. Its institution is attributed by the decretal letters to Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138, and throughout the subsequent history of the church it has been one of the most noted of Christian solemnities. At first it was the most moveable of the Christian festive days, often confounded with the Epiphany, and celebrated by the eastern churches in the months of April and May. In the 4th century the urgency of St. Cyril of Jerusalem obtained from Pope Julius I., an order for an investigation to be made concerning the day of Christ's nativity. The result of inquiry by the theologians of the East and the West was an agreement upon the 25th of December. The chief grounds for the decision were the tables of the censors in the archives of Rome; and although, in the opinion of some of the fathers, there was not authentic proof of the identification of the day, yet the decision was uniformly accepted, and from that time the nativity has been celebrated throughout the church on the same day. It has also been a common tradition that Christ was born about the middle of the night. The custom in Roman Catholic countries of ushering in Christmas day by the celebration of three masses, one at midnight, the second at early dawn, and the third in the morning dates from the sixth century. The day was considered in the double light of a holy commemoration and a cheerful festival, and was accordingly distinguished by devotion, vacation from business, and by merriment. During the middle ages it was celebrated by the gay, fantastic spectacle of dramatic mysteries and moralities, performed by personages in grotesque masks and singular costumes. The scenery usually represented an infant in a cradle, surrounded by the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, by bull's heads, cherubs, eastern magi, and manifold ornaments. The custom of singing canticles at Christmas, called carols, which recalled the songs of the shepherds at the birth of Christ, dates from the time when the common people ceased to understand Latin. The bishops and lower clergy often joined with the populace in carolling, and the songs were enlivened by dances, and by the music of tambours, guitars, violins and organs. Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters mingled together in the dance; if in the night, each bearing in his hand a lighted wax taper. Many collections have been made of these naive mediæval carols which filled the hours between the nocturnal masses, and which sometimes took the place of psalms in the churches. Of perhaps the oldest of these collections, only a single leaf remains, containing two carols, preserved in the Bodleian library, in a volume of "Christmasse Carolles," printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1521. Davies Gilbert published a volume of "Ancient Christmas Carols," with the tunes to which they were formerly sung in England, and William Sandys made a more complete collection (London, 1833). The carols of the Welsh are especially celebrated, and their *Llyfr Carolan* (Book of Carols) contains sixty-six, and their *Blodeugerdd Cymru* (Anthology of Wales) contains forty-eight. The German carols were collected by Weinhold (Gratz, 1853), and one of the best of the many editions of the French carols (*noels*) was published at Poitiers in 1824. During the last days preceding Christmas it is still the custom for Calabrian minstrels to descend from the mountains to Naples and Rome, saluting the shrines of the virgin mother with their wild music, under the poetical notion of cheering her until the birthtime of her infant at the approaching Christmas. In a picture of the nativity by Raphael he has introduced a shepherd at the door playing on a sort of bagpipe. Preparatory to Christmas the bells are rung at dead midnight throughout England and the Continent; and after the solemn celebration of the mass, for which the churches in France and Italy are magnificently adorned, it is usual for the revellers to partake of a collation (*reveillon*), that they may be better able to sustain the fatigues of the night. Among the revels of the Christmas season were the so-called feasts of fools and of asses, grotesque saturnalia, which were sometimes termed "December liberties," in which everything serious was burlesqued, inferiors personifying their superiors, great men becoming frolicksome, and which illustrate the proneness of man to occasionally reverse the order of society and ridicule its decencies. In the Protestant districts of Germany and the north of Europe, Christmas is often called the "children's festival," and Christmas eve is devoted to giving presents, especially between parents and children, and brothers and sisters, by means of the so called Christmas tree. A large yew bough is erected in one of the parlors, lighted with tapers, and hung with manifold gifts, sweetmeats, apples, nuts, playthings and ornaments. Each of these is marked with the name of the person for whom it is intended, but not with the name of the donor, and when the whole family party is assembled, the presents are distributed around the room according to their labels, amid joyful acclamations and congratulations. A more sober scene succeeds, for the mother takes this occasion to say privately to the daughters, and the father to the sons, what has been observed most praiseworthy and what most faulty in their conduct. Formerly, and still in some of the smaller villages of North Germany, the presents made by all the parents were sent to some one person, who, in high buskins, a white robe, a mask, and an enormous flax wig, becoming the bugbear of children, known as *Knecht Rupert*, goes from house to house, is received by the parents with great pomp and reverence, calls for the children, and bestows the intended gift upon them according to the character which he hears from the parents after severe inquiry. A beautiful poem of Hebel, *Christ Baum*, celebrates the German ceremonies on Christmas eve. It is an old Swedish tradition, preserved in the history of Olaus, archbishop of Upsal, that at the festival of Christmas the men living in the cold northern parts are suddenly and strangely metamorphosed into wolves; and that a huge multitude of them meet together at an appointed place during the night, and rage so fiercely against mankind and other creatures not so fierce by nature, that the inhabitants of that country suffer more from their attacks than ever they do from natural wolves. Christmas has always been at once a religious, domestic, and merry making festival in England, equally for every rank and every age. The revels used to begin on Christmas eve, and continued often till Candlemas (Feb. 2), every day being a holiday till twelfth-night (Jan. 6). In the houses of the nobles a "lord of misrule," or "abbot of unreason," was appointed, whose office was "to make the rarest pastimes, to delight the beholder," and whose dominion lasted from "All-hallow eve" (Oct. 31) till Candlemas day. The larder was filled with capons, hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, beef, mutton, pork, pies, puddings, nuts, plums, sugar and honey. The Italians have the following proverb: "He has more business than English ovens at Christmas." The tenants were entertained at the hall; and the lord of the manor and his family encouraged every art conducive to mirth.

On Christmas eve the bells were rung;
On Christmas eve the mass was sung;
That only night in all the year,
Saw the stall'd oxen trample the rear,
Then opened wide the baron's hall,
To vassal, tenant, serf and all;
Power laid his rod of rule aside,
And ceremony doffed his pride.
The heir, with roses in his shoes,
That night might village partner choose.
All hailed with uncontrolled delight
And general voice, the happy night
That to the cottage, as the crown,
Brought tidings of salvation down.
England was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
A poor man's heart through half the year.

A glowing fire, made of great logs, the principal of which was termed the yule log, or Christmas block, which might be burnt till Candlemas eve, kept out the severity of the weather; and the abundance was shared amid music, conjuring, riddles, hot cockles, fool-plough, snap-dragon, jokes, laughter, repartees, forfeits, and dances. The generous wassail bowls and bowls of punch never failed to bring tumultuous joys. The favorite and first dish on Christmas day was a soused boar's head, which was borne to the principal table with great state and solemnity, "upon a silver platter, with minstralsye." There is a tradition that this custom originated at Queen's college, Oxford, in commemoration of the valor of a student, who, while on a walk reading Aristotle, being suddenly attacked by a ferocious wild boar, rammed the volume into the throat of the aggressor, crying *Græcum est* till he had fairly choked the beast to death. It was long observed in the Christmas festivities of the inns of court, and it is still retained at Queen's college, where the dish is brought in to the chant of an old half-Latin ditty:

Caput apri defero
Reddens laudes Domino.
The boar's head in hande bring I,
With garlandes and rosemary.
I pray you all synge merely.
Qui estis in convivio.

The common custom of decking the houses and churches at Christmas with evergreens is derived from ancient druid practices. It was an old belief that sylvan spirits might flock to the evergreens, and remain unnipped by frost till a milder season. The holly, ivy, rosemary, bays, laurel and mistletoe furnished the favorite trimmings, which were not removed till Candlemas. Chaplets of these were also worn about the head, a practice to which the phrases to "kiss under the rose," to "whisper under the mistletoe," are allusions. In old church calendars Christmas eve is marked: *Templa exornantur* (adorn the temples). Holly and ivy still remain in England the most esteemed Christmas evergreens, though at the two universities the windows of the college chapels are decked with laurel. It was an old English superstition that on Christmas eve the oxen were always found on their knees, as in an attitude of devotion, and that after the change from old to new style they continued to do this only on the eve of old Christmas day. This was derived from a prevalent mediæval notion that an ox and an ass which were present at the nativity fell upon their knees in a suppliant posture, as appears from numerous prints and from the Latin poem of Sannazarius in the 15th century. It was an ancient tradition alluded to by Shakespeare, that midnight spirits forsake the earth and go to their own confines at the crowing of the cock, and that

—Ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our savior's birth is celebrated,
This bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit stirs abroad:
The nights are wholesome; then no planet strikes;
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
So hallowed and so gracious is the time.

There was a famous hawthorn in the church-yard of Glastonbury abbey, which always budded on the 24th and blossomed on the 25th of December. After the change of style it was observed that it blossomed on January 5th, which would have been Christmas day O. S. It is said that slips from this thorn are preserved which blossom on January 5th to the present time. Near Raleigh there is a valley said to have been caused centuries ago by an earthquake which swallowed up a whole village and a church. It was formerly a custom for people to assemble here on Christmas morning, to listen to the ringing of the bells of the church beneath them. The Christmas celebrations in England have lost their primitive boisterous character, gambols and carols are nearly gone by, and family re-unions and evergreen trimmings are nearly all that remain of the various rough merriments which used to mark the festival. The last memorable appointment of a lord of misrule was in 1627, when he had come to be denominated "a grand captaine of mischiefe." The poems of Herrick contain many descriptions of old English Christmas celebrations. In the United States, since the Puritans were at first stern opponents of Christmas pastimes, the day has been less generally celebrated in New England than in the Middle and Southern States. It has been made a legal holiday in some of the States, and is usually observed by a religious service and by making presents, and not unfrequently by trimming houses and churches with evergreens, and by imitating the German custom of Christmas trees.

—A New York paper, in speaking of the Quaker City, says: "Leaving the matter of population entirely out of the question, Philadelphia may congratulate itself upon extending over more ground, and having more good farms within its corporate limits that any other city in this country.

CONSTANCE MORETON.

Alfred Herton sat dreamily working at an unfinished picture in his studio. It was not a place calculated to inspire the young artiste with empyreal ideas that, when transferred to canvass, might win him renown and wealth. It was a garret very near the skies he so loved to paint. His colors, brushes and materials lay strewn about him in artistic disorder; and an insufferable odor of oil and varnish pervaded the close atmosphere. His face was careworn and pale. His soft brown eyes lacked luster; and it was very evident that close confinement and privation were wrecking his constitution.

"If I could only get a chance! If I could only sell one picture to some generous connoisseur instead of these miserable harpies who, knowing my need, tender the poorest renumeration for my work, how it would nerve my efforts. I should then feel I had some chance to rise in my profession, for I love it so much that I am sure there is latent merit within me," he mattered, mournfully.

A tap at the door.

"Come in!" he replied, half savagely, without turning his head.

He thought it was his landlady with her reiterated demands for rent.

But the visitor who entered was a tall, well-dressed man, with sharp, clear-cut features, and carefully curled gray whiskers.

"Mr. Herton, I presume?" he said.

The artist turned his head quickly, and rose from his seat.

"I beg your pardon for my inattention. In what way can I serve you, sir?" he added, apologetically.

"You paint portraits, do you not? Have you any from which I could judge your style?"

"I have a few, sir; but they are bad samples of what I could do if——"

"If it were made worth your while, eh?" interrupted the visitor, as he smilingly glanced over the pictures Herton displayed. "Well, I want you to paint a likeness of a young lady, my daughter; and you may name your own terms. If you succeed in depicting her lineaments accurately, you will doubtless receive many more commissions. I like to stimulate talent wherever I find it, and will introduce you to the notice of my friends. My daughter is neither old nor homely, so you have a good chance to show your ability. When can you begin?"

"Now—at any moment!" answered Herton, eagerly.

Then he colored crimson and stopped abrupily, as his eye fell on the disordered state of the room; and he rightfully conceived the idea that it was scarcely fitted for the reception of lady patrons.

"I see," said the other, speaking in a kindly, half-laughing tone. "But I wish the sittings to be at my house, if it is convenient to you. Write me word when you will come, and my daughter will be ready. Here is my card, and, perhaps you will allow me to advance you a small sum—say twenty guineas—as a proof of *bona fides.*"

Herton glanced at the card, and instantly recognized the name as being that of a well known and wealthy merchant.

"Your name, Mr. Moreton, is ample security; but I will nevertheless accept your gracious offer," he said, joyously, as he ushered the newly-found Mecænas to the door.

Alfred Herton was quite a good looking fellow when properly attired. The twenty guineas advanced had enabled him to dress himself better than usual, and his appearance was more respectable when he presented himself at Mr. Moreton's house.

That gentleman received him in person, and ushered him into a well lighted room, where he fixed his easel and arranged his paraphernalia. When that was accomplished, Mr. Moreton called his daughter, and formally introduced her to the young artist.

Herton was speechless with amazement when the transcendent loveliness of the young lady dawned upon him like the splendor of morning. She was the fairest, choicest flower from the gardens of girlhood he had ever beheld—the ideal angel of his dreams. Her hair fell in sheeny rivulets of gold over her graceful neck and pearl-white shoulders; her forehead, a tablet of ivory; her eyes, rich sapphires, half veiled in amber fringes; her mouth, a Cupid's bow of coral; her dimpled, peach-tinted cheeks, a poet's paradise.

Herton returned her bow in bewilderment, and only her sweet musical voice recalled him to a sense of things terrestial.

"Where shall I sit, Mr. Herton, and what pose will suit me best?" she said.

The artist placed her mechanically. He knew an unstudied position would be best for one so exquisitely beautiful, for one who needed no trick of art to add to her grace.

"Do not flatter her, Mr. Herton. I only want a true portrait of my little girl," said Mr. Moreton, gaily. He smiled with secret satisfaction at the peerless beauty of his child.

"I fear it would be beyond me to accomplish such a feat, even if I wished so to do," answered Herton bowing. Then Mr. Moreton withdrew. "I will send Mrs. Tweedles to sit with you, Conny," said he as he quitted the room.

When the housekeeper came, she found her young mistress chatting amicably with the limner; and she, being a sage, good natured matron, merely bowed, sat down, and fell asleep. Herton's skilled crayon soon sketched out the profile of Constance; true to life it already seemed, even in its roughness, and he worked away—his eyes ever rivited upon the beautiful girl—slowly and carefully, for he intended the portrait to be his masterpiece.

The days passed on, the picture was finished, and Herton left his patron's house richer than he had ever been before, with encomiums still ringing in his ears, but a sinking sensation at his heart; for, of course, from henceforth the door of that little room, which Constance Moreton's presence had converted into an Elysian bower, would be closed against him.

He soon found his time fully occupied; for the merit exhibited in his life-like portrait of Constance had acquired for him a host of patrons, but he was not happy. As one who has gazed at the sun sees surrounding objects imperfectly for a while after—a yellow mist overhanging all—so had he basked in the refulgent beams of her beauty, until now all seemed dim and unsightly unto him. He loved her. Yes! that it was so he could not deny, even to himself. He, a poor artist, toiling for bread, loved a pearl that would deck none but the casket of some wealthy man. He had no hope—not the remotest chance—of winning her, and, in his sadness of spirit, he almost deemed her past kindness cruelty, in that it had led him to dream of what could never be realized.

Once, when he was strolling near Mr. Moreton's house, he met Constance, and she greeted him cordially, and asked him to walk in and rest himself. Herton had a fascinating way with him, was well educated, and a good talker; so she found pleasure in his society, and from that time forth he frequently called at the house, whence Mr. Moreton was always absent in the afternoon. Soon she began to feel conscious that he was growing nearer to her; and perhaps, she also began to divine his secret. So knowing that her father would be angered at the thought of her allying herself to an impecunious artist, she plainly told Herton that it would be better they should meet no more.

They were seated in a little trellised alcove in the garden. The sun glinted in a warm stream of mellow light through the foliage and flowers of the parasitical plants, wound up the lattice work, and shimmered on the golden wavelets of her hair, while the balmy zephyrs wooed welcomely her rosy cheeks. Herton listened anxiously to the words that fell from her lips, and, as her voice faltered in conclusion, he drew her toward him and gazed in her violet eyes.

"Miss Moreton—Constance," he said, "I have thought of this before. I thought it would come, and looked with dread toward the evil hour. Spurn me, you may; call me base and presumptuous, if you will; but I must tell you all ere we part, I love you! Yes, Constance, I have loved you from the first hour I saw you; each moment, each day I have enjoyed in your society has made you dearer to me—yes, dearer than life itself! I know how little my position entitles me to seek to win one so high in station as yourself, but I have youth, strength, and ability. Give me a little hope; tell me I am not utterly indifferent to you, and I will work and slave day and night to win fame and wealth for your sweet little sake."

"Alfred, be generous, I emplore you," replied Constance, her bright blue eyes suffused with tears. "I can not say I do not love you, for I do care for you very much, but I fear my father will not consent to our union. Spare me by not asking why! Do not ask me to deceive him further. Of my own free will I would promise to be yours—yes, yours alone!—my soul's peace is bound up with yours—but I fear our requited love will but cast a blight upon our future lives. There is a barrier—I know not what—existing between us. My father alone knows. If he will remove it, oh! how gladly will I come to you! Yes, to share your poverty and lighten your toil; but I can not, dare not disobey him."

The storm burst that night in Mr. Moreton's stately mansion. Herton went boldly to his first patron, and asked the hand of the girl he loved.

"Was it for this I first extended a helping hand to you? Do I deserve this from you, of all men—you whom I assisted, when in necessity? A meet return for my generosity, truly, that you aspire to wed my daughter, and have suborned her to deceive her father! Go, ingrate! Never more darken my doors with your base shadow," cried Mr. Moreton, in a tempest of rage.

And Herton went out into the night, bowed down and broken in heart and spirit. All his cherished hopes and treasured aspirations vanished, his blissful dreams of peace and love changed to weird night-mares of despair and evil.

Years rolled on—the ever changing years—bringing to some surcease of sorrow, but to the many only new burdens of care.

Alfred Herton had met with great success in his profession; his unquestionable talent had been fully recognized, and he had been enabled to settle for awhile in Italy, to glean from the true field of art and song, tone and finish, the topmost rail in the ladder reared against fame's pinnacle. But his heart was sad within him; and, since the day on which he parted from Constance, his spirits had lost all buoyancy. Still he toiled on, laboring steadily at the art he fondly loved.

One autumn, after his return to England, he accepted the invitation of a friend to accompany him to Torquay, in Devonshire, during the winter season.

"It is blowing terifically, Alfred; I'm afraid there will be many wrecks in Torquay by to-morrow morning. Would you like to go down to the pier now?" said his friend, Captain Fawcett, one night.

Herton acquiesced; so, having donned some warm pea-jackets, they set out.

Torquay is one of the finest of England's harbors, though one but little frequented by shipping. High verdure clad cliffs stand boldly out on the eastern side, and battle with the surges which dash impotently against their rugged steeps. Herton had never witnessed such a scene as that which met his eyes when they gained the shore.

The mighty billows rolled in from out the darkness in long, white-crested, arching waves, bursting with a deafening roar against the beetling cliffs, and scattering salt spray hundreds of feet in air.

Suddenly there came a cry borne along from out the darkness, that ran shrilly above even the howling of the tempest; and many a brave heart quaked, and many a pulse stood still, for it carried a tale of shipwreck and death with it.

"A wreck! a wreck! Man the lifeboat!" was the shout from the throng on land, as the dim outline of a vessel—still battling bravely, but soon to succumb upon the rocks—burst into view.

A hardy and brave race are the Devonians—men reared to peril from infancy—but many a heart quailed as the lifeboat was dragged out, for the crew thought of their wives and little ones.

"Thompson, you shall not go; you have been ill. I will take your place;" said Captain Fawcett to one of the hands.

The man demurred; but Fawcett was well known down there, and a cheer greeted his action.

"I am going also," cried Herton; and he heeded not Fawcett's bidding to go back, but sprang into the boat as they launched it through the surf.

Bouyantly the gallant boat breasted the breaking billows, and steadily the valiant crew plied their oars—now tossed high on the crest of a mountainous wave, anon buried in an abyss of chaotic darkness.

The vessel they essayed to succor was a schooner-yacht. She struck on a reef that lay about half a mile off the shore, and a ringing cry of agony quickly announced her fate. All in the life boat knew that in five minutes the haples craft would go to pieces, and they labored with superhuman strength until they reached her side.

Quickly and skillfully the practised crew worked to do the rest. Twelve men and two women were drawn aboard—the boat headed once more to shore; and, ah! what a cry of joy, what a pæan of praise went up to heaven from the beach when the life-saver grounded and all fears were dispelled.

But to Herton the joy was two-fold; for, when rescued and rescuers were housed in the "Sheet Anchor," and he was receiving the heartfelt thanks of those saved, Constance Moreton threw her arms round his neck, and rained tears of joy upon his bosom. And Mr. Moreton when he saw this, and recognized the painter as one of his preservers, grasped both the young man's hands and made his peace forever by rejoining those loving hearts he had aforetime severed.

The wrecked yacht had belonged to a Devonshire gentleman, named Strickland; who, with his daughter, Mr. Moreton, and Constance, had been out on a cruise, when the gale drove them into Torquay; and that accounted for the unexpected meeting. Mr. Moreton had been some months on a visit in Devonshire.

Half the pleasure in being married consists in the bonds being riveted in a pretty church. No prettier church edifice exists than the little antiquated, ivy clad church at Cockerton, as all who have seen it can testify. And from its steeple, one bright May morning, the joy bells sang out merrily, and ere noon, from out the portals and up the flower-strewn pathway beneath the cedars, passed a pair of blushing brides welcomed by the song birds, blessed by all.

Reader, they were Constance Moreton and Alfred Herton. May peace and happiness await their futures.

VARIETIES.

—An English lady, who is nursing the wounded at Metz, writes that the people of both sides are already tired of the war.

— A secret society of young women exists in Memphis. Each member is bound not to marry a man who cannot give her a diamond ring.

—A negro man was torn to death by dogs near Raleigh, N. C., the other day, and the coroner's jury implicated two negroes "as accessories."

—Columbus, Ga., has spent $23,000 during the present year for drainage, and the people don't know which is drained worst, the town or the treasury,

—The middle name of General R. E. Lee having been published Edward and Edmund, Mrs. Lee has written a note stating the proper name is Edward.

—A couple of fast boys were out hunting from Corry, Pa., the other day, and had extremely good luck; they killed two squirrels and a horse.

—The Pall Mall Gazette says more lives are lost weekly by scarlatina in London than the French are losing by their weekly sorties from Paris.

—An Illinois editor says: "Trying to do business without advertising is like winking in the dark; you are keeping up a powerful winking but nobody else has any idea of it."

—A New York correspondent writes of a new style of bouquet shaped like a parasol, which can be made a fragrant basket for handkerchief, stray glove, or other trifle. Held to the facs it seems to be only a bunch of flowers.

—The liberal hearted proprietor of a lager beer saloon recently lost his pocket-containing $600. It was found and returned by a young man, and the gratified Teuton thus gave vent to his delight: "Bob, you is one honest man. I tells you what I'll do; I'll shake you for de lager."

—The Brother Jonathan a paper published in New York in 1861 contained the following item: "A young Swedish girl, Christine Nilsson, has been sent to Paris by the Dutchess of Ossgothland, to be educated at her expense, as a singer, in consequence of the great beauty of her voice."

—At a Callfornia fair several bottles of strained honey were put on exhibition, when a chap put a bottle of castor oil with the rest. Several old ladies sampled it with the same result. The opinion of all who tried it was, that the bee who laid it was a fraud. One old lady said even the bees had got to cheating nowadays.

—A doctor is the family physician to a plumber. Some days since he sent a bill for professional services, which was itemized: "To visit daughter"—visit set down with date and amount set opposite. The plumber had done some jobs for the physician, and transmitted with remarkable alacrity his accounts with items mentioned thus: "Debtor to visit pump"—"to visit bath tub," &c.

—A scene was introduced into the ballet piece, "Flick and Flock," in the Berlin Opera-house, which called forth immense applause. When the scene with the city of Paris in the back-ground was brought forward, a balloon was seen to rise from it, in which Gambetta and others were seated. A Prussian soldier rushed forward, shot at the balloon, and brought it down in a jiffy.

—Mdme. Parepa was recently surprised and naturally gratified by the receipt of the following note, subscribed by a firm of ship brokers in New York: "Dear Madam: We have been called upon to give a name to a vessel, and not having the time to obtain your consent; have taken the liberty of calling her the 'Parepa'—trusting that the name so honored and beloved in America may be to the 'Parepa' a token of the success which it represents."

—Mr Froude, the English historian, insists that England, like France, will be found wanting, when put to the trial. England is owned by about thirty thousand people. The poor are of no account there. Emigration is taking off the bone and sinew of the country, so that if England should be called upon to defend herself on her own soil she would probably collapse quicker than France has. In fact, the safety of London depends on the ability of the British fleet to hold the Channel. It looks now as though France and England must surrender the leadership of Christendom to United Germany, and the United States and Russia.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday, Dec. 19, 1870.

IT is currently believed that if SCHURZ goes to England he will settle the Alabama claims with the "masked battery" that he captured at Viennia.

IF WILSON'S bill against the acceptance by officials, of gifts and bribes, GRANT will be *malum prohibitum*, the "greatest American criminal of the age." How convenient though not to pass the bill as long as the cow gave milk.

THE New York *World* and *Tribune* have got themselves thoroughly tangled up in wool.—*Gazette*

We don't know about the *World*, but we can vouch for the fact that the *Tribune* and *Gazette* have been "thoroughly tangled up in wool" for a number of years.

THE *Press* says that "Philadelphia suffers sadly for want of proper self-assertion." That can't be said of FORNEY at least. He has not only a large fund of self-assertion, but a much larger one of self-assurance, but some how or other, the latter does not get him a Cabinet appointment.

SENATOR WILSON was in favor of taxing the clerks at Washington to fill the Radical Exchequer, and carry elections with money. Since public opinion is on the side of the clerks, WILSON thinks it would be a good thing to impose heavy penalties upon any and every body who would dare to ask them for a subscription for political purposes. Men will change.

THE following suggestive head lines appear in the Emporia (Kansas) *News*: "Mob Law in Butler County—Four Men Taken from their Beds and Hanged—Citizens Fleeing for Safety—One Hundred and Seventy-five Men Under Arms." Just suppose for an instant that such a thing would occur in one of the Southern States, does any one suppose that Congress would not reconstruct it at once?

Now that the Radical journals are stirred up about Amnesty, we would be glad if they would agree in their discussions upon one point viz; whether the Democratic party helped or was detrimental to the South, and whether the South respected or hated the Northern Democracy. They are in the habit or asserting all four of the propositions in one sentence, and it is hard to tell which is right. Like the *Gazette* we don't care a *baubee* which they agree upon, but we would like to know you know.

THE speech of Senator SCHURZ on the amnesty bill, touches upon a few facts that Radical journals attempt to conceal. The sudden inclination in administration circles toward general amnesty, is not because the Radical leaders are in favor of it, but because they consider the future of the Radical party hopeless without this kind of a move. The result of the elections in Missouri, North Carolina and West Virginia, shows that amnesty must come, regardless of the permission of the party in power, and to the utter demolition of that party. The leaders are merely trying to save themselves.

ARLINGTON.

The Radical papers are getting into a terrible fume over the resolution of Senator MCCREERY, in regard to the Arlington estate. The Senate very promptly and chivalrously cut off all enquiry into the matter, to the great delight of the truly loyal.

The property referred to belonged either to General LEE or Mrs. LEE, and Mr. MCCREERY'S resolution was only to enquire into the matter of ownership with a view to future justice. Radical magnanimity and decency, however, were too scrupulous to admit of it. Who says that the spirit of chivalry is dead in the Radical bosom?

OUR GOLD SUPPLY.

During the past nine years our total of receipts of precious metals amounted in the aggregate to seven hundred and twenty-three million four hundred thousand dollars, as follows:

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

1861	$48,100,000	1866	$57,000,000
1862	54,800,000	1867	60,000,000
1863	58,200,000	1868	57,700,000
1864	61,800,000	1869	55,000,000
1865	62,000,000		
Total nine years			$514,600,000
Add receipts at other points nine years			60,000,000
Add for imports nine years			148,800,000
Total supply in nine years			$723,100,000

The exports of specie from this country during the same period were as follows:

SPECIE EXPORTED.

1861	$28,100,000	1866	$86,000,000
1862	36,800,000	1867	55,100,000
1863	64,100,000	1868	83,700,000
1864	60,300,000	1869	42,800,000
1865	54,300,000		
Total exports, nine years			$520,200,000

It will be seen from the above that of the gold supply of the past nine years, the sum of $203,200,000 has been retained in the country on an average of $22,500,000. But what becomes of this accumulation of precious metal? is a question. We do not find it in circulation, or in fact minted. But as we as a people use more gold in plate, jewelry, &c., than almost any other, and allowing fifty cents annually per head of our population to be worked up into the same style of ornament, $22,500,000 will about supply the annual drain.

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

The feasibility of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic by cutting the Isthmus of Darien, has long been discussed, and steps have been at length taken to test its practicability by sending out a Government Surveying Expedition to explore the valley of the Atrato, which has been pronounced practicable as a route for the proposed inter-oceanic canal, although the probabilities of ultimate success will no doubt widely differ.

It is said that as early as 1788 this valley afforded an uninterrupted water communication between the two oceans; the Rio de la Raspadura and the San Juan de Chirambira, the former flowing to the Carribian Sea, and the latter to the Pacific, having been connected in that year by means of a canal navigable for canoes, which was dug by the Indians under the direction of an intelligent Spanish priest. If this be true, the Atrato certainly merits attention. Those interested in this route claim that communication can there be opened between the two oceans by means of an open cut, without locks or other impediments; that the width of the pass is sufficient to admit of the construction of a canal that would pass vessels of the largest class both ways without difficulty; that excellent harbor accommodations exist at both ends of the route; and that, as the country is in undisputed possession of a government friendly to the enterprise the most liberal concessions could be obtained for those who may undertake the work.

This showing, if true, is highly favorable, although it is quite probable that the advantages claimed for the Atrato route are to a very considerable degree exaggerated. A survey of the route, however, will settle the matter definitely. HUMBOLDT by whom this route was originally discovered and explored, pointed it out as the route most likely to be selected for an inter-oceanic channel. Should this turn out to be the case the comparative small expense necessary to improve and put in navigable condition the water-way, which, it is claimed, already has an existence, would beyond doubt lead to its selection, although the situation of Darien is, otherwise, less favorable than either Nicaragua or Tehuantapec.

The right, however, to open a channel across the former Isthmus has already been granted to M. MICHEL CHEVALIER for the French Government; and as the most practicable route across the latter requires a large amount of heavy lockage, which would render the passage of large vessels, slow, uncertain and expensive, a less difficult route would be preferable, though its other advantages were less.

Perhaps it is not best to take stock too readily in the success of the Atrato survey, but since the Government has formally assumed the demonstration of so important a problem, it is only proper that it should receive the attention it deserves.

THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* very pertinently enquires whether there is such localities as the West and South-west that are deserving of any sort of recognition in Congress and comes to the conclusion, judging from the complexion and chairmanship of the Standing Committees in the United States Senate, that their existence is wholly unrecognized in that august body. For instance, look at the following list which comprise the heads of all the important Committies:

Foreign Relations—SUMNER, of Massachusetts, Chairman.

Military Affairs—WILSON, of Massachusetts, Chairman.

Appropriations—MORRILL, of Maine, Chairman.

Naval Affairs—CRAGIN, of New Hampshire, Chairman.

Pension—EDMUNDS, of Vermont, Chairman.

District of Columbia—PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, Chairman.

Public Building—MORRELL, of Vermont, Chairman.

Revision of the Rules—ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, Chairman.

Printing—ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, Chairman.

New England with a population of three millions of people has the chairmanship of the nine most important Committees in the Senate. They are at the head of the Foriegn, Naval and Military Committees, and influence the appropriations. The West and the South-West have to off set this, TRUMBULL, an eastern man, now from Illinois, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; and SHERMAN, of Ohio, another eastern man, Chairman of the Finance Committee. In addition they have the Chairmanship of such unimportant Committees as the Post-office, Indian Affairs, Revolvtionary Claims, Education, Pacific Railroad and Enrolled Bills.

The entire North-West, including Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, with a population exceeding fifteen millions, is far behind the New England States in position and influence in the Senate. In fact, it is the policy of New England to leave the rest of the country out in the cold.

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky is spoken of as a candidate before the National Democratic Convention for the Presidency.

MR. BOUTWELL'S TRICKERY.

In his annual report of December 5th, 1870, Mr. BOUTWELL resorts to a very bald species of trickery to make it appear that the administration of the Government has been conducted upon an economical basis. But he does not seem to pay the remotest respect to facts in making this appear.

In his report for 1869, he estimated the receipts for the ensuing fiscal year at three hundred and ninety-five millions, and the expenditures two hundred and ninety-five millions. He now claims that they proved to be four hundred and eleven millions, and three hundred and ten millions respectively. The facts in the case are, however, that the receipts and expenditures were four hundred and eleven and four hundred and thirteen millions respectively, not to reckon sixty-nine millions of secret receipts and expenditures to be shown hereafter.

He now estimates the receipts of revenue at three hundred and fifty-nine millions—thirty-four millions less than the original estimate, although his chief anxiety seems to be to prevent the public from knowing what the receipts and expenditures really are, as he declines to publish them in detail, as required by the Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 9; by the joint resolution of December 30, 1791, and the Act of August 26, 1842.

In the total sums that go to make up the foregoing aggregate, he omits by a variety of devices sixty-nine millions of dollars receipts and expenditures, the former arising from the sale of public property, and the latter made up of improper, wasteful and clandestine expenditures.

The following tables show clearly these concealments and discrepancies of the Secretary:

UNITED STATES REVENUES, 1870.

	As set forth in Boutwell's rep't, dated Dec. 5, 1870.	As set forth in Boutwell's rep't, dated Aug. 11, 1870.
Customs	$194,500,000	$194,500,000
Internal revenue	185,200,000	184,900,000
Sales of public lands	3,300,000	3,300,000
Miscellaneous	28,200,000	28,500,000
War Dep. proceeds	omitted	65,100,000
Navy	"	3,400,000
Miscellaneous	"	700,000
Total revenues	$411,200,000	$480,400,000

UNITED STATES EXPENDITURES, 1870.

	As set forth in Boutwell's rep't, dated Dec. 5, 1870.	As set forth in Boutwell's rep't, dated Aug. 11, 1870.
Civil and miscel's	$ 69,200,000	$ 53,900,000
War	37,700,000	62,000,000
Navy	21,800,000	24,100,000
Interior	31,700,000	32,400,000
Interest	129,200,000	138,200,000
Bills payable	omitted	101,600,000
War, additional	"	65,100,000
Navy, "	"	3,400,000
Miscel's add'l'n'l	"	700,000
Total expenditure	$309,600,000	$471,400,000

So the War Department, this year, instead of only costing fifty-eight millions cost one hundred and twenty-seven millions, and the Navy twenty-eight millions instead of twenty-two. But this is only a specimen of the way in which he has tampered with accounts throughout his entire report.

A MASONIC HOME.

The Free Masons of Pennsylvania have determined to erect a suitable Home for the aged and disabled indigent members of the fraternity, and for the widows and orphans of such as may die in destitute circumstances. From the great number of members of the order, and their well-known disposition to aid all charitable enterprises, there can be no doubt of the success of this undertaking.

We learn that the project had its origin in an address delivered in Williamsport, Pa., in June last by JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., of Pittsburgh, in the course of which he said:

I have often thought that the great Masonic fraternity of Pennsylvania, in addition to their customary charities might build a Home for destitute brothers and widows of such, and for the nurture of their orphans. It would be a grand and proud monument of the benificience of our Order, and might relieve many a heart-ache and dry up many a tear for those to whom we are so closely bound. By concerted action amongst the various branches of Masonry, and by individual subscriptions, this undertaking might be readily accomplished.

We are informed that a number of gentlemen have indicated their intention of making liberal contributions. Appeals will be made to all the lodges and members, and for so laudable an undertaking, a large amount will certainly be realized.

We also learn that Mr. HOPKINS has expressed a willingness to deliver a number of lectures, and apply the proceeds to the Home.

QUEEN VICTORIA draws an annual salary of two millions of dollars per annum, and has managed to save many millions the past twenty years. Each of her children when married have been largely endowed by the government. Another draft is soon to be attempted in the case of Princess LOUISE—who is about to marry the wealthy Marquis of Lorne. The members of the British Reform League, have held a large meeting in London to protest in the name of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand paupers dying of starvation, against giving any dowry to the Princess. The speakers were severe upon the conduct of the Queen towards her subjects generally, but insisted she should provide as does the poorest workman for her own children, when they choose to get married. There were divers intimations that the whole machinery of a monarchy was expensive and troublesome, and that a Republican form was more desirable. The world moves.

ENTIRELY RESIGNED.

Our neighbor of the *Gazette* laid himself out yesterday on the subject of "General Amnesty." Having entered largely into the subject, as might have been expected, the effort is one of immense proportions. He opens the subject with the following astounding statement: "The Republican party has been called upon to do that, which beggars history for a precedent." Our curiosity was excited to the highest pitch upon reading this announcement.

"What now?" we exclaimed. "What terrible sacrifice is now demanded of the Republican party? Are the rogues in office to be punished? Are the Presidential brothers-in-law to be turned out to grass? Or are the thirty thousand sinecure offices created by the Revenue laws to be wiped out of existence and the incumbent collectors, assessors and their deputies and clerks to be turned out in the cold at the dead of the winter?" Either of these contingencies would indeed beggar all precedents of Radical history.

But as we read further along, the startling truth broke forth like the sun across the levant. The Radical party had been called upon to make a greater sacrifice than all these combined. The genius of civilization and liberal government had demanded of its leaders that they permit American citizens to exercise the rights of citizenship, unmolested and unscourged by the tyrant's whip. Ye gracious gods, was so great a sacrifice ever demanded before! To ask the Radical leaders to forego the supreme happiness of making another Poland or another Ireland, a project that was as dear to them as life itself, indeed beggars history, when we reflect upon the temper of the men who have trodden the rights of the people under foot, and filled even the metropolis of the country with armed soldiers for the purpose of controlling an election.

"For the matter of that, however," says the *Gazette* "the Republican party has already pursued a policy of magnanimity never before pursued by any nation on the face of the globe." Of what this magnanimity consists our cotemporary fails to enlighten the public. He should not have left the world in the dark, but have limned upon the canvas of history the goodly and gracious proportions of the infamous reconstruction laws, by which the people of the Southern States are deprived of representation, whenever they dare to select the men of their choice; he should have drawn in the foreground the negro militia who control the Southern election in the interests of a military dictator, as was the case in South Carolina. Prominent in the picture should have been Gov. HOLDEN and the cut-throat KIRK and his murderous ragamuffins who overrun North Carolina in the vain effort to break the spirit of freedom in her sons. And finally the bigamists, thieves, counterfeiters, pension embezzlers and scalawags in Congress who have been forced upon the people of the South by the bayonet and negro ballot, should have been done up in bright colors.

But our cotemporary has a strange logic. He claims that this sudden spirit of magnanimity arises solely from the fact that the Radical leaders had full confidence in the justice of their course. "Had we doubted, "he says," or feared, either the strength or righteousness of our cause, the traitors of this land would have swung by hundreds." That is magnanimity of the highest order. Men were not hung, simply because it would have been a crime against civilzation—because there was no earthly pretext for doing so—because it was not absolutely necessary to resort to wholesale murder to maintain the supremacy of the Radical party. Had it been necessary, men "would have swung by hundreds," at a time when the cry of "treason" and "traitor" would have cloaked crime effectually. This is the *Gazette's* logic and the fair interpretation of its language.

Again says our magnanimous cotemporary:

The wonder will be hereafter, that the folly of the then Democratic party did not arouse enough bitterness to prevent any mercy at all. It did however do some work. It delayed a cordial union of North and South. It kept the doors closed against the South so that her citizens have not as yet been allowed to enter untrammelled in every respect. This much those Democratic journals have done, and for which they no doubt get full and entire credit from many Southern men.

What was the strange folly of the Democratic press, and of what did it consist? Simply demanding for the people of the whole country, those rights that are guaranteed to them by the Constitution. It is at least honest in the *Gazette* to admit, that the "God-and-morality party," have for years been governed by passion and obstinacy, and the citizens of the South have not been allowed to enjoy their rights "untrammelled in every respect" simply because the Democratic journals of the North demanded and insisted upon it. According to the *Gazette's* logic, had they played the ban dog to Radical tyranny and howled down the people of the South, the latter would have long since been restored to their rights as citizens of the Republic. It is truly a magnanimous party that would oppress and outrage a people for years, simply because the opposition declared it was right to clothe them with citizenship and extend to them the protection of the Constitution and the laws. This is the spirit of the Radical party as interpreted by our cotemporary who thoughtlessly told the truth about his own party leaders.

The *Gazette* takes a particular delight in assailing the Democracy as the sole and entire cause of the non-rehabilitation of the South and the restoration of her citizens to all their rights and immunities. Its logic is so convincing that we must reproduce it.

His question would have been settled long ago, and Amnesty would have been proclaimed, had it not been for the indefatigable efforts of certain Democratic journals to foster ill will and bitterness of feeling. Upon those journals and upon them alone, rests and cause of general Amnesty not having been proclaimed long since.

* * * * * * *

With a blind ignorance scarcely to be realized, they have failed to see, that in their wild efforts to create a party and gain power, they were uniting Republicans everywhere.

We confess to a high admiration of the truth that the *Gazette* sometimes tells when speaking of its own party under a high state of excitement. Why abuse the "blind ignorance scarcely to be realized," of the Democratic party for pursuing a course that would *unite* the Radical party? The *Gazette* would not assail the Democracy for this unless it believed its course that "united Republicans everywhere," was wrong. *Argal:* The *Gazette* thinks that Republicans ought to be *disunited* and disrupted everywhere.

But after all the *Gazette* says it don't "care a baubee what Congress does in the matter." Well, truly, and is this, "which beggars history for a precedent," so insignificant after all, that it does not involve the miserable value of a *baubee*? Then truly it is a sacrifice into which "beggary" enters largely. It shows a spirit of lofty contentment in our cotemporary when he can lay his hand upon his heart and say that he cares not even so much as a *baubee* whether whole communities are protected in their constitutional rights or not, and shows how thoroughly he is imbued with the righteous and magnanimous spirit of Radicalism that pronounces all things good and holy that pander to its lusts and greed, and all things unclean that do not pay tribute at its shrine and ascribe to it the sum total of all that is virtuous and holy.

"A contented mind," we are told, "is a continual feast," and the *Gazette* ought to live henceforth in clover, for it has declared its intention to be happy—perfectly happy—whether general amnesty is proclaimed or not. So mote it be.

OUR TAXES.

From every city in the land comes up a cry about taxation—high taxes and municipal extravagance, is the burden of the cry, not a partisan one so much as from disinterested individuals.

It is not, however, so much a matter of surprise that taxes are higher and expenditures more extravagant than in former years. Office holders have imbibed extravagant ideas of things in consequence of the policy of the General Government in the line of lavish expenditures. In consequence everything took a speculative turn, and business became abnormally active in nearly all its departments and taxation was stimulated.

Municipal improvements were everywhere conducted on a larger scale than formerly, and the salaries of officers from the highest to the lowest were increased. Innumerable and large appropriations were made for this or that purpose, which would not have been thought of two years ago, and the aggregate of municipal expenditures were made to foot up five fold more than in former years. But at length this fictitious prosperity came to an end and there was a shrinkage in inflated values, which though not so severe in its reaction as might reasonably have been anticipated, was nevertheless felt in a marked degree by the entire community, especially by the middle and poorer classes. And yet the rate of taxes remain as high as before the shrinkage of values.

As values gradually settled down to a permanent basis, money circulated less freely and wages declined. The decline in the cost of food, clothing and rents have not been in proportion to the decline in wages, and the laboring classes, consequently suffer inconveniences thereby, and though real estate has declined measurably from its speculative altitude, local taxation still keeps up to its exorbitant figure. Local politicians having experienced a taste of blood are as voracious as leeches, and almost absolutely refuse to let go their hold upon the public coffer. Their control of the municipal organizations enables them to divide the votes of the people so as to prevent a reduction of taxation and a genera reform of the extravagances of municipal government. And until the people unite upon some plan to effect a reform of the abuse of high taxes, instead of depending upon the leaders of the party in power to bring it about, a reduction need not be expected.

That such a decrease in our State and municipal taxation is absolutely necessary, no one proposes to deny. Municipal taxation has become so very burdensome, that its weight alone will soon necessarily compel the taxpayer to abandon his party leaders and organization, and effect a redress of his own wrongs.

No one will object to a properly liberal policy on the part of municipal governments to inaugurate and carry on all necessary improvements, for they are necessary for the growth and prosperity of great cities, but there is a limit to all things. High taxes for the purpose of extravagant improvements drives away and prevents population, and prosperity and population go together and are absolutely necessary to build up great cities. The vice of extravagant expenditure of public money and high taxation, and the merciless mortgaging of industry eventually works its own cure, which it is likely to do in our present case, after the people have suffered awhile longer.

NATURE REDUCED TO ART.

The art in Nature is wonderful, and develops itself in a variety of ways. In fact, if we are to take the prevalent idea, Nature is not complete in these days without a few touches of art judiciously laid on. The peach bloom of Nature avails a lady nothing at her toilet, if she has not the results of the caterer of cosmetics at hand, and she is a "perfect fright" (whatever that is) without the friendly assistance of the paint manufacturer, the *peruquier*, the jeweller, and the Paris dressmaker.

Nature gives us voices, but our vocalists never become stars until the professor takes hold of them with the pincers of art and stretches, and bends and twists them into all sorts of crotchets, when it is worth five or ten dollars to hear them pitch their voices to that dizzy altitude that reminds one of the expiring notes of a disintegrating fiddle string.

Nature and art combined are quick in their wonderful productions, and reproduce their startling wonders with the proverbial celerity of the drama. "The Man with the Iron Jaw" looms up from obscurity and flatters himself that he is "monarch of all surveys," but forthwith a race of men with iron jaws enter the arena to contest for the palm.

Should "The Man with the Wooden Head," be brought out by a theatre manager, all his bretheren would start at once for Washington to secure GRANT and the Radical Congress. Men with cast iron teeth, Bessemer steel noses, etc., develop rapidly as soon as the pioneer makes his appearance, showing clearly that Nature may be reduced to Art.

GEARY INSULTED.

An art critic in the New York *Tribune* furnishes a short sketch of ROTHERMEL'S great work, "The Battle of Gettysburg," in which the figures of several generals occur, but "nary" GEARY. It is well known that the present Governor of Pennsylvania, whose legs are filled with lead (and some in his head) was a Brigadier upon that occasion, and was the most conspicious character, during the fiercest of the conflict. He was, as he dashed around the summit of Culp's Hill, on a magnificent black charger, the admiration of the Union, as he was certainly the dread of the Rebel army. He reports himself as having saved the day, and carried the stars and stripes triumphant over that bloody field, and not to appear in ROTHERMEL'S picture, which is to hang under his eyes in the Capitol, is an insult to the State. We hope the Legislature will promptly take action in the matter, and if there is no room for GEARY, it would be well to paint out the face of General HANCOCK, who is a central figure, and substitute that of GEARY, whose gallantry is only exceeded by his modesty.

A RESOLUTION was offered in the North Carolina House of Representatives, requesting the delegation in Congress to use their influence in favor of a general amnesty and a repeal of the test oath, and received 90 affirmative to 13 negative votes. of the 13 nays 10 were negroes. Many Radicals, however, voted for the resolution. One of this party said in debate that he was willing to "endorse the individual application of ZEB VANCE, JOE. TURNER or the devil," to which Mr. JONES, a Conservative, replied, that the "devil had certainly been under no disabilities in North Carolina for the last two years. He was nearly in every office, and his cloven foot could be seen in almost every act done by the party so lately in power."

THE XLIst Congress is not likely to go down to history with a commendable reputation for good morals. Two of its members have been expelled for selling cadetships, one resigned to escape expulsion, three or four others got off only by the hard swearing of their accomplices, one has convicted himself of attempting to procure counterfeit money to pass among the poor negroes, one is charged with cheating soldiers' widows out of their pensions, and now the indictment of another for bigamy is reported.

THE inevitable brother-in-law appears in the first diplomatic nomination in the first list sent in to the Senate at the new session—"M. J. CRAMER, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Denmark."

THE Sharon *Times* nominates the Hon. M. C. TROUT, of Mercer county, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of this State.

AN OLD BALLAD.

DARBY AND JOAN.

When Darby saw the set ting sun,
He swung his scythe and home he run,
Sat down, drank off his quart, and said,
"My work is done, I'll go to bed :"
"My work is done !" retorted Joan,
"My work is done!" your constant tone:
"But helpless woman ne'r can say
"Her work is done, till Judgement Day.
"You men can sleep all night, but we
"Must toil." "Whose fault is that," quoth he.
"I know your meaning," Joan replied,
"But, sir, my tongue shall not be tied,
"I will go on, and let you know
"What work poor women have to do;
"First, in the morning, though we feel
"As sick as drunkards when they reel—
"Yes, feel such pains in back or head
"As would confine the men to bed—
"We ply the brush, we wield the broom,
"We air the beds and right the room;
"The cows must next be milk'd—and then
"We get the breakfast for the men!
"Ere this is done, with whimpering cries
"And bristly hair the children rise;
"These must be dressed and dos'd with rue,
"And fed'd—and all because of you.
"We next"—here Darby scratched his head
And stole off grumbling to his bed,
And only said, as on the run
"Zounds! woman's clack is never done."
At early dawn, ere Phœbus rose,
Old Joan resumed her tale of woes.
When Darby rous— "I'll end the strife,
"Be you the man and I the wife!
"Take you the scythe and mow, while I
"Will all your boasted cares supply."
"Content," quoth Joan, "give me my stint;"
This Darby did, and off she went.
Old Darby rose and seized the broom,
And whirl'd the dirt about the room;
Which having done, he scarce knew how,
He hied to milk the brindle cow.
The brindle cow whisk'd round her tail
To Darby's eyes, and kicked the pail;
The clown, perplexed with grief and pain,
Swore he'd ne'er try to milk again;
When turning round, in sad amaze,
He saw his cottage in a blaze—
For as he chanc'd to brush the room
In careless haste, he fir'd the broom.
The fire at last subdued, he swore
The broom and he should meet no more.
Press'd by misfortune and perp ex'd,
Darby prepared for breakfast next;
But what to get he scarcely knew—
The bread was spent, the butter too.
His hands he lamb'd with paste and flour,
Old Darby labor'd full an hour;
But luckless wight! thou couldst not make
The bread take form of loaf or cake,
As every door wide open stood
In rush'd the sow in quest of food;
And, stumbling onward, with her snout
O'erset the churn—the cream ran out.
As Darby turned, the sow to beat,
The slipp'ry cream betrayed his feet;
He caught the bread trough in his fall,
And down came Darby, trough and all.
The children, waken'd by the clatter,
Start up and cry, "Oh! what's the matter?"
Old Jowler barked, and Tabby mew'd,
And hapless Darby bawl'd aloud.
"Return to Joan as heretofore,
"I'll play the housewife's part no more;
"Since now, by sad experience taught
"Compar'd to thine, my work is naught.
"Henceforth, as business calls, I'll take,
Content, the plow, the scythe, the rake.
"And nevermore transgress the line
"Our fates have mark'd, while thou art mine,
"Then, Joan, return; as heretofore,
"I'll vex your honest soul no more;—
"Let each our proper task attend—
"Forgive the pass, and strive to mend."

[From the January Atlantic Monthly.]

THE SISTERS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Annie and Rhoda, sisters twain,
Woke in the night to the sound of rain.

The rush of wind, the ramp and roar
Of great waves climbing a rocky shore.

Annie rose up in her bed gown white,
And looked out into the storm and night.

"Hush, and hearken!" she cried in fear,
"Hearest thou nothing, sister dear?"

"I hear the sea, and the plash of rain,
And roar of the northeast hurricane.

"Get thee back to the bed so warm,
No good comes of watching a storm.

"What is it to thee, I fain would know,
That waves are roaring, and wild winds blow?

"No lover of thine's afloat to miss
The harbor lights on a night like this."

"But I heard a voice cry out my name,
Up from the sea on the wind it came!

"Twice and thrice have I heard it call,
And the voice is the voice of Estwick Hall!"

On her pillow the sister tossed her head.
"Hall of the Heron is safe," she said.

"In the taughtest schooner that ever swam
He rides at anchor in Anisquam.

"And, if in peril from swamping sea
Or lee shore rocks, would he call on thee?"

But the girl heard only the wind and tide,
And wringing her small white hands she cried:

"O sister Rhoda, there's something wrong;
I hear it again, so loud and long.

"Annie! Annie! I hear it call,
And the voice is the voice of Estwick Hall!"

Up sprang the elder, with eyes aflame,
"Thou liest! He never would call thy name!

"If he did, I would pray the wind and sea
To keep him forever from thee and me!"

Then out of the sea blew a dreadful blast;
Like the cry of a dying man it passed.

The young girl hushed on her lips a groan,
But through her tears a strange light shone—

The solemn joy of her heart's release
To own and cherish its love in peace.

"Dearest!" she whispered, under breath,
"Life was a lie, but true is death.

"The love I hid from myself away
Shall crown me now in the light of day.

"My ears shall never to wooer list,
Never by lover my lips be kissed.

"Sacred to thee am I henceforth,
Thou in Heaven and I on earth!"

She came and stood by her sister's bed:
"Hall of the Heron is dead!" she said.

"The wind and the wave their works have done,
We shall see him no more beneath the sun.

"Little will reck that heart of thine,
It loved him not with a love like mine.

"I, for his sake, were he but here,
Could hem and 'broider thy bridal gear.

"Though hands should tremble and eyes be wet
And stitch for stitch in my heart be set.

"But now my soul with his soul I wed;
Thine the living, and mine the dead!"

THE TRUE WOMAN.

Her name shines not in bannered field,
Where Right and Wrong so boldly war;
Nor rings her voice in any cause
Which men and women battle for;
Yet in her precincts, subtle, sweet,
You long to kneel and kiss her feet.

No wondrous romance wreathes her life;
Nor hath she led a martyr train;
Nor beautiful nor rich is she,
But poor—and some would call her plain;
Yet in your two dear eyes you see
A beauty shining constantly.

No silken robe enfolds her form;
No dainty leisure hath her hands;
Her jewels are a simple ring;
A ribbon binds her sand's smooth bands;
Yet in her garment's simple grace
Her soul's regality you trace.

No gift hath she to shake and thrill:
A thankless world with warbled songs;
And art that wakes the ivory keys
To other hands than her's belongs;
Yet in her words of tender cheer
A richer music charms the ear.

She walks in humble ways of life
That lead oftimes through gloom and shade;
And cares and crosses, not a few,
Are on her patient shoulders laid,
Yet smiles and drinks each bitter cup,
And keeps her brave eyes lifted up.

And homely ways she wreathes with grace,
Harsh duty turns to loving zes:
And cheery hope and steadfast will
Are at her side, in work and rest;
Yet never dreams she you can spy
The angel looking from her eye.

—A few days ago a son of Dr. Sweat, of Cornish, Maine, shot himself, under singular circumstances. His father requested him to go to school, but the boy refused. The father insisted, and the boy rather than to obey took a pistol and inflicted upon himself a wound which it was thought would prove fatal.

WHY DON'T THEY MARRY?

A Matrimonial Essay.

(From the London Examiner.)

"Why don't they marry?" is a question that young ladies and anxious mammas often ask, and never will cease asking until the one only satisfactory answer is given, "They have married." As, however that happy time seems, at present, about as distant as the millennium, we must remain content with a less decisive answer. We are aware that this is a momentous topic, from which the rash and profane should be warned off. It profoundly affect two great interests—the hearts of young ladies and the pockets of their papas. These two interests find their deepest expression in the most ineradicable passion of the human mind, the maternal anxiety for the settlement of female children. Who can conceive the joy that would run through society were the mighty secret discovered and matrimony made universal? To convert all the marriageable young men into Benedicts would be an achievement compared with which the discovery of the philosopher's stone would be child's play, Such projects are too great for us; be ours the humbler and less grateful task to point out one of the chief impediments to matrimony. This imposes the duty of looking at the subject in its least lovely aspect, in its prosaic troubles and inglorious cares. Very different is the one of the novelist. These things he keeps most religiously out of sight. His readers are presented with fascinating pictures that heat the imagination. They feel grateful to him for the illusions, although they are not helped one step towards realizing the blissful visions upon which their imagination feeds. Now if we had no stomachs, if nature had kindly furnished us with an epidermis proof against the extremities of cold and heat, the treatment of the novelist would be as comprehensive as it is delightful. But our constitution is very different. In the lower classes as is well known the marriage-rate has an intimate connection with the price of wheat; in the highest money has a great deal to do, not with the desire for matrimony always, but certainly with the execution of it.

Who are accustomed to complain that men don't marry? Not the working class. A mechanic just out of his apprenticeship is as able to support a wife as he is likely to be at any future period of his life. Unless he hopes by saving money to rise out of his class and become an employer, he has little inducement to refrain from marriage. It is where gentility begins, and the hankering after gentility, that the disinclination of men to pass under the yoke becomes apparent; and the more genteel the grade, the stronger does the reluctance become. Shopkeepers and clerks, who have aspirations towards, if not affinities with, higher circles, hold out longer. Doctors as become creatures higher in the scale of being, reach maturity considerably later, as for young solicitors and barristers, they seem almost like the angels in heaven, who neither marry nor are given in marriage, although, we fear, there the comparison ends.

While in the ascending scale there is a growing unwillingness to contract marriage, the usefulness of the wife appears to diminish. The wife of a workingman is cook, housemaid, nursery-maid, everything; all the manifold forms of service developed by the division of labor are summed up in her own person. When the poor woman, as is too often the case, has a large family, her work is, in proportion to her strength, more severe than her husband's. She costs less than a servant, so that, if she dies, leaving young children, her widower has no alternative but to marry again. If we measure her services in money they will compare favorably with her husband's, indeed she contributes to the common expenses, if not to the same amount, at least equally according to her strength. Can the same be said of a wife in the middle class? Her position is greatly superior. She is infinitely better provided with the necessaries, and has almost exclusive enjoyment of the luxuries of life. She is released from domestic drudgery, her chief serious occupation being to look after servants. The pay has grown better, while the work has become less. Does not the lady get more and give less than the workingman's wife? But, it may be said, the same is true of her husband compared with the workingman. It is one of the stock reproaches of proleturiat orators against the present distribution of property, that the harder the work the less the pay. There is, however, a clear distinction. Where men are highly paid, their work must be of a kind that few are actually found competent to perform, or it is such that no one can do it without a long and expensive preparation. Great artists command their own price, because the public prefer to compete for the works of the best men, rather than to remain content with the productions of those who are only a little way from the front. A doctor is more highly paid than an apothecary, because the profession involves a more expensive education. But these reasons do not seem to have much application to women. Every girl is, or is fondly believed to be, able to manage a household; and the education of girls is neither so protracted nor so costly as that of boys. Women and especially literary women, when given to magnifying their office, may demur to this view. We may be told that the management of two or three servants is a gigantic undertaking. Women of an active disposition make work for themselves wherever they are; but their energy, when confined within the four walls of home, is rather mischievous, having no sufficient occupation, they "meddle and muddle;" they worry the servants, they keep the house in a turmoil, and achieve a barren perfection by sacrificing all real comfort. Viewing the wife as a housekeeper, we fear her value cannot be rated very high. There are few housekeepers who are not very much cheaper. If a man marries for the sake of housekeeping, he has a decidedly poor bargain.

A Queer Divorce in Iowa.

The Sioux City (Iowa) Times says: J. D. Jenkins is a middle aged man, who has lived in Sioux City during the greater portion of the past year. He came here from Eddyville, Iowa, and his family cousists of himself, his wife and three children. He has been married eighteen years. He kept a boarding house here this fall, and some months ago an illegal intimacy began between Mrs. Jenkins and a butcher of the city named Jack Jones. Jenkins tried in vain to reclaim his wife. As she persisted in preferring another instead of him whom she had vowed to love and cherish, Jenkins finally concluded to leave her and yesterday he bade her and the children farewell, and started to his former home in Eddyville. Jones gave the departing Jenkins three hundred dollars and a new suit of clothes. Jenkins told Jack to take the woman and the children and support them. He even bade the children obey their new mastes. Jack continues to work in one of the prominent butcher shops of the city, and to assume the relation of husband and father to those whom Jenkins left.

WHISKY DID IT.

A Tale of Suffering—Child Murder and Swindle.

The Syracuse Courier of a recent date contains the following:

Monday afternoon Policeman Eckle was informed that a woman living with a little daughter in the rear of 213 Townsend street, back of the German Church, had not been seen for some time, and it was feared that something was wrong. On forcing open the door, there, upon the bed, lay the woman, Mrs. John Williams, and her little girl, nearly naked and dead.

The evidence shows that the woman poisoned her child and then deliberately committed suicide.

The persons seem to have been suffering from the most abject poverty. The appearance of the room and the small store of food show this. The causes, at least one of them, that impelled the mother to commit such a horrid and unnatura. crime, can be traced to whiskey. A bottle containing perhaps half a pint, was found at the head of the bed.

The mother lay lengthwise upon the front side of the bed, her right arm partially under her head, which rested on the bedstead, allowing the hair to fall over the side. The little girl lay crosswise in the bed, her feet almost touching the wall, her arms by her side, and her head resting on her mother's breast and against her face.

They occupied but a single small room. In the centre was the stove, around the wall were two cupboards and two tables, and in one of the latter was a looking glass. Also a new blanket freshly filled with a few candies, a peck of potatoes and a piece of pork. In one of the cupboards was some bread and the remains of the provisions. On a chair near the head of the bed stood a candle in the stick, an empty pocketbook, a tumbler, pitcher of water, and a small tin tube containing an ounce or so of tea. Just at the head of the bed was the bottle of whisky. Beside the bed, on a chair, lay the clothes of the little girl, and on the floor were a new pair of shoes that she had evidently wore but once or twice, and into which the little one had carefully tucked her stockings.

In a small trunk, locked and found in one of the cupboards, were three letters, two of them evidently written by a brother—"To my dear and most loving sisters." In one of them he says, "I send you ten dollars, and the direction: Direct your letters to Friendville Postoffice, Lehigh county, Pa., for Michael Keoughan.'

Mrs. Williams hired the room on Thanksgiving day, and not being able to find a cartman, did not take possession of it till Saturday. That night, Mrs. Pearl, who rents the upper part of the house, says Mrs. Williams lay upon the floor evidently intoxicated. Sunday also she was intoxicated, and whipped her little child so severely that she screamed, and the landlord attempted to enter the room. Mrs. Williams would not allow him to do so. The girl is the only one who has been seen out of doors. She was very polite to all who met her, so much so that she won the hearts of the people up stairs, and they longed to adopt her that they might save her from the terrible beatings the mother almost daily gave her.

The key to the trouble of the mother may be found in a remark the little child was overheard to make to her one night after she had been beaten: "Oh, ma, if you would take a glass of beer, instead of whiskey, when they treat you, it would be a great deal better!"

Last Monday night, when doubtless the fatal act was committed, Mr. and Mrs. Pearl were awakened about eleven o'clock by a terrible noise down stairs. The little one was screaming in agony:

"Oh, dear ma! Don't do so! don't do so!"

She screamed twice, and Mr. Pearl was on the point of running down stairs, but his wife would not allow him to do so. The screams were quieted; a sobbing was heard for a few minutes, and then all was still. Doubtless the poison had done its fatal work!

The little girl was about eight years old, and the mother was between thirty and forty.

Sleeping Flowers.

Almost all flowers sleep during the night The marigold goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passing of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. The goat's-beard wakes at three in the morning, and shuts at five or six in the evening. The common daisy shuts up its blossom in the evening, and opens its "day's eye" to meet the early beam of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip and many others close their blossoms at different hours toward evening. The ivy leafed lettuce opens at eight in the morning and closes forever at four in the afternoon. The night flowering cereus turns night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent, sweet scented blossom in the twilight, and is full blown at midnight, and closes never to open again with the dawn of day. In a clover field not a leaf opens till after sunrise. So says a celebrated English author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them during their quiet slumbers. These plants which seem to be awake all night he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

New Styles of Hair Dressing.

A newspaper published by the young ladies of the Tilden Seminary, at West Lebanon, N. H., has the following in its columns devoted to "Winter Styles:"

The styles for dressing the hair were never more unique. For evening costume the most elegant way is to draw the hair into a conical pyramid at the back of each ear; place six pounds of frizz curls down through the middle, and have half of them hang gracefully over the nose. The whole should be surmounted with ostrich feathers, daisies and dahlias, intermingled with hawthorn berries and red ribbons. The dull monotony which has heretofore been that bane of the female head is vanishing. The style of dyeing the hair different colors has done away with the former tiresome uniformity. A fine head of hair will be able to take at least seven different colors, with an infinite variety of shades. A fine salmon-colored switch can be bought for the moderate sum of one hundred and fifty. Lavender and ashes-of-roses hair comes higher, and does not fade. Alternate green and rose colored side curls are very stylish; when combined with pale yellow frizz curls with back ends, the contrast is charming.

—A very sad case of drowning occurred at Land Hill, Ky., last week. Dr. A. P. Pownall, of that place, having lately married a Miss Mary J. Wilson, notified Rev I. B. Hough, pastor of the Baptist Church that he desired to become a member of his congregation. In order to render the ceremony of baptism as imposing as possible, the doctor, in company with the pastor, walked into a creek in the neighborhood, but the former, not knowing how to swim, got beyond his depth, and was swept under a floodgate and drowned in the presence of his young wife.

The Death of Mrs. Slidell—Interesting Reminiscence.

The cable announces the death of Mrs. John Slidell, at Brighton, England. Whatever may be thought of her husband's political course, or her own political sentiments, all who knew this elegant and accomplished lady will sincerely regret her death. Mrs. Slidell was born in New Orleans, of French parents, and was as thoroughly French in her education and manners as though she had been born and raised in Paris. The Philadelphia Day, in announcing her death, remarks:

She was much younger than her husband, appearing more like his daughter than his wife, and was affianced to him, according to French usage, without being even intimately acquainted with him. But she was a true wife and mother, and her household was characterized not only by elegance and refinement, but by every mark of domestic happiness and peace. Mr. Slidell's house in Washington—called by some the "second white house"—was the centre and focus of the most refined society of the capital, during Mr. Buchanan's administration, and guests were welcomed with a heartiness and treated with a hospitality unusual in what is called fashionable society. The family was a most agreeable one, the two daughters, Mathilde and Rose, who were then aged, respectively, about fourteen and sixteen, and who were as unpretending and modest as though they were not the highly educated and admired daughters of a millionaire, contributing greatly to its attractions.

Mrs. Slidell was a lady of rare social accomplishments, and was most entertaining in conversation. Her faculty for making her guests feel at home and happy in her house and presence was remarkable, and enabled her, *petite* as she was, to outshine her rival, political as well as social, the more magnificent Mrs. Douglas, who, though an exceedingly well-bred lady, and well schooled in the art of entertaining, lacked the sparkle and genuine *bon homme* of the vivacious and thoroughly accomplished little French woman. Do what Mrs. Douglas would, Mrs. Slidell would draw the *elite* of Washington and the country to the "second white house," and both these ladies, by the way, aspired to the mistresship of the *first* white house. Now, however, Mrs. Douglas has become Mrs. Williams, the wife of an army officer, and Mrs. Slidell has passed away from earth, leaving a host of admiring friends in both hemispheres to mourn her early death, for she was in the prime of life and womanhood. Her sister, Mrs. Beauregard, died during the war.

Young and Wealthy.

Mr. A. W. Dimock, a boyish looking Wall street broker, of but twenty six years of age, is the owner of three-fourths of the capital stock (nominally estimated at $4,000,000) of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company. He is also owner of over $1,000,000 worth of real estate in Elizabeth, New Jersey. During the last two years, he has built, on his Elizabeth property, over thirty palatial residences, which, as soon as completed, he has sold to rich young fellows like himself, and has realized large profits on them, besides establishing a delightful colony. He has innumerable other enterprises on hand, which he manages with consummate skill. Five years ago he went to New York, a penniless young clerk, the son of a Baptist clergyman in Nova Scotia. Three years ago he failed for $1,000,000 owing to certain stock losses, but in the meantime, he has not only retrieved his fortunes and prosecuted his enterprises, but has honorably discharged the debts from whose payment he was legally released. He is very charitable, and has lately built and given to the Baptists of Elizabeth a large and handsome church. He is a man of ideas and literature, and his splendid house at Elizabeth is a resort for poets, authors, wits, and people of genius. At the same time he is gay and boyish in spirit as in appearance.

Amusing Children.

As the cold weather advances, and the little ones are obliged more and more to seek amusement in doors, the mother looks around for ample sources of entertainment to keep the busy fingers employed, yet out of mischief. If she can have her family room in perfect order, with four or five children playing round and happy all the time, she is a very remarkable woman, and the secret of her management would be worth knowing.

It seems to be necessary, in order to keep the tempers of the little one unruffled, that chairs should stand upside down, toys be scattered hither and yon, and offerings continually made to the Goddess of Disorder or laid on the shrine of chaos. The smashing of cups, plates, window panes, playthings, lamps and dolls' heads is also essential to their perfect felicity. Allowance should be made for all these things just as is made for their growth when new clothes are cut out for them.

One corner of the sitting-room or kitchen should be given up to the children, where they may have liberty to do everything not absolutely sinful. A peck of clean sand in a tight box, with a funnel and tin cups, is capable of giving some children a great deal of pleasure. Hammer and tacks, with a bar of soap instead of wood, are also good things for boys. An ounce of parti-colored beads, doled out a few at a time, with needle and thread to string them, will amuse most little girls or boys for many hours. Slate and pencil, or paper and pencil, with a set of cheap drawing cards for models, are very fascinating to children four or five years old. A set of building blocks, costing from one to three dollars, is an excellent investment for a bevy of juveniles.

Investment of some sort there must be, if peace and quiet are to be preserved, either of money in the purchase of toys, or of time in making them, or, greater than all, of patience and good temper in bearing the penalties that the parent must suffer who makes no adequate provision for keeping idle hands out of the mischief that Satan will surely find for them to do. Dolls, tea sets, hobby horses, picture books—these are as indispensable in the nursery as are milk, cribs and flannels. There must also be a due proportion of finger marks on the doors, thumps on little heads, scratches and bruises on little bodies, to make up the perfect round of child life.

The mother may fancy that she will be happier when her boys and girls are grown from under her constant watchfulness; but the general testimony is that the period of playthings, of measles and hooping cough, of walking-stick horses and tongs and poker ponies is happiest for the mother and often for the child.

When her offspring are all about her, their noise may distract, their incessant wants weary the mother, but she does not sorry over them as when, later in life, they go she knows not where, and they do she knows not what. It is best, therefore, to enjoy the period of infancy and childhood as it passes, numbering only its joys and forgetting its annoyances, smoothing rugged paths for tender feet, and helping young hearts to choose the good, and growing minds to seek and love true wisdom.

A New Trick of the Sneak Thieves.

A N. Y. paper says:

The fertility of invention on the part of rogues appears to be equal to the difficulties under which they labor in eluding the vigilance of the detectives. The latest trick of the thieves brought to our notice is this: On Tuesday evening the occupants of an elegant house in Fifty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, were startled by the sound of a fine tenor voice in front of the house, executing with much effect a difficult operatic selection. As the man appeared to be an itinerant serenader unusually gifted, all the occupants of the house flocked to the front windows and door, to listen to the song. They stood for some moments listening to the music, when suddenly a table was upset in the lower part of the house, but no attention was paid to the circumstance until a man stepped up to the musician and whispered in his ear, when both started off at the top of their speed. An investigation followed, when it was found that sneak thieves, the confederates of the singer, had entered from the rear during the execution of the song and absence of the family, and had gathered a large quantity of valuables, but having upset a table in the progress of their work they became alarmed for their safety and fled without removing any of the property. Advice—When serenaders appear in front put some one on guard at the rear.

VARIETIES.

—An affectionate Nevada wife has given her husband the pet name of "tearing grizzly."

—A pardoned convict named Dunbar has been seized with the lecture mania, and travelling through Minnesota telling "what he knows about prison hardship."

—An old lady, not remarkable for the clearness of her ideas, describing a fine summer evening, said: "It was a beautiful bright night; the moon made everything as light as a feather!"

—The Supreme Court of Maine, has recently decided that a loan of money "to be paid when called for," is due on the day when the money is lent, and that the statute of limitations begins to run from that date.

—Here is a touching confession from the editor of the Glens Falls (New York) Republican: "Our thanksgiving turkey was a fine bird; it had scales on its back, and was taken from a barrel labeled 'No 3 mackerel.'"

—A Providence, R. I., negro has commenced an action against the Narragansett Steamship Company to recover $5,000 damages for having as a passenger, been ejected from a table on board one of their steamboats.

—City gentlemen: "What place are you looking for?" Merchant prince: "Well, I've been reading a good deal lately, and I've heard a good deal about Anarchy in France, but I can't find it anywhere on the map."

—Every officer and soldier in the German army has a whistle which enables the chiefs to perform the different calls and the men to give warning of the approach of the enemy, to call each other, and to seek their company when they have strayed.

—A couple were married at Great Barrington, Mass., on Tuesday, and on Saturday the husband returned the bride to her mother. He said he wasn't in the habit of being kicked out of bed by women, and he wouldn't stand it. She had bitten him, too.

—Over five millions packs of cards are made in this country annually, and they vary in price, from the common steamboat, star, or calico back, at $18 a gross, up to the elegant Great Mogull cotton-plant backs, with gold spots, extra superenamelled, at $150. Massachusetts buys more of the high priced cards than any other State.

—What makes me feel pity, writes a corresondent, are the youths of fifteen or sixteen years whom I find killed on the battlefield. They at least, had the fiery unthinking courage of youth, and put to shame in their patriotic fervor their elders, who prudently retired, took to flight, or gave their country evidence of having done their duty by letting themselves be captured.

—The will of Richard Nelson Hayden, of Chicago, one of the victims of the ill-fated steamship Cambria, has been probated. The estate is valued at $600,000. The will provides that for twelve years the rents of certain property shall be divided between the Orphan Asylum, the poor of the parish of Christ Church, the Home of the Friendless and the Magdalen Asylum, the respective portions to be paid on each Christmas morning.

—The carpet on the United States Senate Chamber is super Wilton, with golden-colored figures on the green ground; and within sixty days after the order for it was flashed under the Atlantic by cable, the carpet—one thousand yards—was woven, brought over by steamer, and delivered. In the marble room, and in the room of the Committee on Printing, carpets have been dispensed with, and the beautiful tesselated pavement is exposed to view, with here and there a large rug.

—On the morning of the 29th ultimo, by the steamer from Copenhagen, a case was landed at Leith, containing official documents and letters sent by balloon post from Paris on the 24th. The package, in a net, was dropped from the balloon into the sea, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, some distance from Mandal, was picked up by fishermen, landed, taken in charge by the French Consul, and dispatched to Leith. The balloon when observed was going at a rapid rate, and it is supposed to have been by a miscalculation that the package was dropped into the sea instead of on *terra firma*.

—At a recent church wedding at Boston there were neither bridesmaids nor groomsmen. The groom, supported by a friendly usher, walked up the center isle, followed by the bride, leaning upon her father's arm. At the end of the aisle had been erected an arched floral tower of tube roses and smilax, under which the pair stood and joined hands. The bride wore a white rep silk, over which lay the rich bridal veil, and on her head was the orthodox wreath of orange blossoms; the groom a black coat, white vest, light colored pantaloons and lavender kids.

—An amusing incident is thus related: The actor, Mr. Jefferson, went into a New York town bank to draw a check on Tuesday, payable to his order. Strange as it may seem, no one of the clerks recognized the actor in the citizen who stood before them, and to the demand that he must be identified he could make no satisfactory exhibit. He looked about the bank, glanced over the "queues" of customers, but saw no familiar face. He turned to the paying teller, and in the tones familiar to all, said: "If my little dog Schneider was here he would know me." The sentence identified the actor, and every clerk knew him at once—in fact had known him all the time. Jefferson got his money, and the bank was relieved from the dreadful suspicion of having a corps of clerks who do not attend the theatre.

—The Albany Argus says that Grant's last shift was to attempt to change Schurz in Missouri.

—Lynn, Mass., demands attention. It elected six women on its School Committee on Monday.

—The Cardiff giant has been seized by the sheriff in New York, for the unpaid debts of its owner.

—Among the members-elect to the Illinois Legislature are four brothers of the name of Casey.

—B. Goodman a defaulting postmaster in North Carolina, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years.

—The census shows that North Carolina has gained 70,005 inhabitants during the last ten years, and now has a population of 1,072,000.

—Skinflint, who "gives nothing to street beggars," has no doubt that the men cut off their legs and women have babies "on purpose to appeal to the public sympathy."

—If the bill to admit the Indian Representative in Congress should become a law, nothing will be needed to make representation general and complete but the presence of a woman and a "heathen Chinee."

—The Vernon (Ind.) Banner says: "Some time since we mentioned the marriage of a Mr. Adams, a man far advanced in years, to a young woman. The wife now has quarters in the County Jail for poisoning her husband.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sanson, of Chicago, filed cross-bills for divorce. He testified that she pour a panful of boiling water over his head, and then scraped the hair off with the pan, he submitting "to see how far she would go."

—Some short time since a gang of ruffians were surprised while holding high carnival, in one of the vaults of the old cemetery, near Troy. They had furnished the interior, hung pictures, and had a cooking stove in full blast.

—There will be four eclipses in the year 1871—two of the sun and two of the moon. The first will be a partial eclipse of the moon, Jan. 6th, partly visible here, the second an annular eclipse of the moon invisible; the fourth a total eclipse of the sun, invisible.

Francis H. H. Primrose, who plead guilty at Detroit on Saturday, to the charge of embezzling $23,000 from the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. Mr. Primrose implicates S. E. Martin, the former division superintendent of the same road. He charges that Martin received $17,000 of the money. Martin fled to Canada.

—An old negro in Jackson, Mississippi, dug up eight hundred dollars in greenbacks he had buried in his back yard, and spread them on the hearth to dry. During his absence for a moment, a spark set fire to the money, and reduced it to tinder.

—A colored gentlemen and voter at the Atlanta election, being challenged, was offended. He said he thought it was really unkind. He had voted at six or seven places that morning, and this was the first time that his integrity had been challenged.

—Two lawyers, when a knotty-case was o'er,
Shook hands, and were as friendly as before.
"Zounds!" said the client, "I would fain know how
You can be friends, who were such foes just now!"
"Thou fool!" said one; "we lawyers, though so keen,
Like shears, ne'er cut ourselves, but what's between."

—Eastern papers are disputing about that bottle of attar of roses presented to President Van Buren thirty years ago, and still kept in the Department at Washington. One party claims that it was a gift from the Imaum of Muskrat; the others protest that it is an odious and odorous mispelling, and that the real name is Musk cat.

—A little daughter of Mr. Goodbar, at Livingston, Tenn., met an accidental and awful death at the hands of her sister about a week since. The children were playing, and entered a room in which there was a loaded shot gun. One of the sisters took the gun in her hands, while the other looked in at the muzzle, when the gun was discharged, tearing away almost the entire head of the little one, causing instant death.

—A little boy was advised by his father to use illustrations in his conversation whenever they should occur to him, "for," continued the parent, "there is no more forcible way of conveying or expressing your meaning," Shortly after the boy was lectured on generosity. "It's far better to give than to receive, Johnny—far better. The Bible says so, and I say so." "Illustrate it papa. I think I will understand you better." Father could not see the application.

—A gentleman residing at Bangor, Me., has had a very singular experience in chocolate-making. The other morning he built a fire in his cooking stove, placed a pot of chocolate upon it, and went into the cellar to attend to the furnace. After an absence of a few moments he returned to find that the chocolate had boiled over; that the "grounds" had dried and ignited; that the flames therefrom had set fire to the wall paper, and that the clothing hanging across the room on a wire rope had been almost entirely consumed.

—A negro named Albert Steptoe was convicted in the Bedford county (Va.) court last week of petit larceny, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and twenty lashes. The prisoner requested the judge to allow him more lashes and less confinement, as he was a man of family and couldn't afford to lose so much time. Thereupon the court changed the sentence so as to imprison the culprit for only one day, and give him thirty-nine lashes, and the sentence as amended was carried out.

—The Mayfield, Kentucky, Democrat has the following: "A most remarkable circumstance has occurred in our county lately, at the residence of Dr. J. R. Patterson, who resides within two miles of Mayfield. In November, 1869, his wife presented him with three girl babies, which, however, died, and in December, 1870, she presented him with two boy babies, weighing eight pounds each, and which are now living and doing well. Thus in thirteen months he has had born to him five babies. We are glad to state that Dr. Patterson is one of our best and most accomplished citizens, and is able to stand it. But who can beat this?"

—A party of gentlemen have made a night tramp through the passages of the New York sewers, entering at Fourteenth street on the North river. The adventurous party barely escaped arrest while attempting to enter at other place, it being supposed by the police that they were "up to no good." A whole night was spent in the sewers, and the sensations are described as fearful. Noxious vapors, foul mud and fungus weeds were everywhere encountered. They were once attacked by a school of rats as "large as terrier dogs," and the party used their pistols with good effect in dispersing them, but filled the sewer they were then in with sulphurous vapors that nearly suffocated them. Before they got out most of the party had fainted, while all were made sick at the stomach. A few minutes longer, they declared, would have rendered them insensible.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1870.

OUR neighbor of the *Chronicle* says that he knows GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN well, and that "he is neither a knave nor a fool," but admits that he has no "*status*." In the name of all that is gassy and frothy then, why don't he tell us what GEORGE really is?

THE intimation that Mr. PENDLETON has retired from the list of candidates for the Presidency and agreed to support Mr. HOFFMAN, who in return, is to give him a Cabinet position or the mission to England, is ridiculous and absurd. Mr. PENDLETON would not be required to pledge himself to anybody to receive the tender of those positions from a Democratic President. He is just as likely to have it in his power to tender favors to Mr. HOFFMAN as the reverse.

WHEN RODERICK RANDOM BUTLER was arrested in Washington the other day for his pension frauds, he expressed "great surprise" at the proceedings. We are told that before being brought into court BUTLER was introduced to Judge CARTTER, to whom he exhibited a power of attorney, and claimed that that document gave him authority for the transactions in question. The Court fixed his bail at two thousand dollars, and HORACE MAYNARD and W. B. STOKES went his security. He no doubt thought that an introduction to Judge CARTTER would create a favorable impression toward him, and probably it will.

GRANT's knowledge of history is not the most thorough. He says in his message:

> Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe Coburg Gotha, &c.

This is a little curious, to say the least of it. The truth about the matter is, however, that Hesse and Coburg Gotha and a large partion of Saxony have been included in the North German Confederation ever since 1866, and their governments were represented in Paris by the Embassador of North Germany. It reads as well as if, in case of a war between England and this country, a North German Minister in London should assume the protection, not only of the citizens of the United States, but also that of the citizens of Kentucky and Ohio. Our European cousins after reading the message cannot fail to admire GRANT's geographical attainments.

THE Washington correspondent of the *City Item*, says that "the President's difficulty has been, and is, that he is not surrounded by politicians." We would like to know what his surroundings are then. Speaking of GRANT's ambitious purposes, the correspondent says that "the most serious charge against General GRANT is that he seems to be running the Republican party in his own interest and not in the interest of the organization itself. This will kill him, if it is not remedied, for he is no more to the party than any other individual."

The only hope for the Republican party in Pennsylvania, according to the same correspondent, is a thorough reorganization of the party throughout the State, and the general demand" that the dead beats and frauds who have been put in office shall be removed, and the places given to better men—to active, working, zealous Republicans. Pennsylvania DEMANDS this, and woe betide GRANT if he refuses it." We are curious to know whose those "dead beats and frauds" are whose removal is necessary for the purification of the Radical party. Are FORNEY and CAMERON of that class? It would look that way, as they pretty much control the appointments in Pennsylvania.

TOO SOON.

The N. Y. *World* commends the prudence of the Tammany organ, the *Leader* in endeavoring to quiet discussion in relation to Presidential candidates, especially deprecating the idea that New York presumes to dictate the man. This is a timely precaution, for if the people of New York are really in favor of Gov. HOFFMAN, it would be little less than suicidal to commence the canvass of his claims at this time. The *World* cites reasons why, in certain contingencies, that State should not claim the candidate and says truly it may happen in the next election, as in the last, that the result will turn upon the October State elections; in which case it might be suicidal not to give Pennsylvania or Indiana the candidate, if such a concession would insure those States.

This emergency is most likely to happen, and in that event, this State will undoubtedly present a candidate as formidable as any yet named, but as we approve the reasons furnished by the *World*, why candidates should not be discussed at the present time, we forbear as more formal presentation.

CONGRESSIONAL ELIGIBILITY.

The Radical press are quite jubilan over the idea that Mr. SUTHERLAND, the Democratic Congressman elect, from Michigan, cannot get his seat because he holds the position of Judge. The *Tribune* says: "Mr. SUTHERLAND, the solitary Democratic Congressman elect from Michigan, is a State Judge, and the Constitution of Michigan forbids the election of a Judge to any political office. On this ground his right to sit in Congress is disputed."

This may do well enough for a Radical pretext to deprive Mr. SUTHERLAND of his seat, and the people of his District of the right to be represented by the man of their choice, but otherwise there is neither law nor argument in the proposition, and it is not sustained by precedent. Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL's case is one in point. The present Senator from Illinois, occupied precisely the same position at the time of his election as Mr. SUTHERLAND, and yet there was no question as to his eligibility.

The Constitution of the State of Ohio places the same restrictions upon eligibility to office as does the Constitution of the State of Michigan. In 1862, when Hon. WM. E. FINCK was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth District, he was a member of the Ohio Senate, and having some scruples as to the propriety of holding the latter office, he tendered his resignation which the Senate unanimously refused to accept, on account of his valuable services as a legislator. The Senate was largely Radical, and their reasons for refusing to accept his resignation which were entered at large upon the journal following his protest of their non-acceptance. The Senate took the ground that the restriction applied solely to State officers, and that the Constitution of a State could not create a species of ineligibility for Congressmen that was not created by the Constitution of the United States. MR. FINCK's right to a seat in Congress was never questioned.

We might multiply instances, if it were necessary. There is no reason why Mr. SUTHERLAND should not obtain his seat, as Congress and not the Constitution of the State of Michigan determines the qualifications of its numbers. There is no sort of doubt as to the will of the Radical majority to oust Democrats upon any sort of a pretext, but if Mr. SUTHERLAND is deprived of his seat in Congress, it will be an outrage for which there is no palliation.

THE ODIOUS INCOME TAX.

The Senate does not evince, says the N. Y. *Times*, a very keen appreciation of public feeling. The persistent unwillingness to dispense with the costly franking privilege, and thereby save the country some three millions a year, is one illustration of this fact. Mr. SHERMAN furnished another illustration by reporting from the Finance Committee, adversely to the proposition for repealing the income tax. At his request the bills on the subject were placed on the calendar, with the evident intention of burying them for the session. We take this to be a disregard of the popular will in two particulars: first, it implies hostility to the reduction of taxes—a measure of paramount importance; second, it indicates a determination to uphold a tax which, more than all others, is odious and for which there is no longer the slightest justification. If Senators are wise they will not follow Mr. SHERMAN matters.

If this oppresive and inquisitorial tax is to continue against the protests of the people, who have acted with greater unanimity upon this than any other of the numerous burdens of the day, we hope its Constitutionalty will be tested. What cares Grant and the Senate, for the necessities of the people?

TREATMENT OF SAILORS.

Our readers will recollect the alleged abusive treatment of his sailors by Captain GRINDLE of the "Old Colony," on her recent homeward trip, which was published at the time. His more recent trial has called forth a great deal of newspaper comment and discussion, provoking no doubt a great deal of unjust criticism.

But whether Captain GRINDLE is innocent or guilty of the alleged cruelty toward his sailors in this instance, the suit now pending should call the attention of the public to the necessity of making such changes in our marine laws as will clearly and perfectly define the rights and priviliges of officers and sailors, and their respective duties toward each other. As they now stand, shipmasters have to depend mainly upon brute force to preserve subordination.

Our marine laws are unnecessarially harsh toward sailors, and are at least five centuries behind the civilization of the age. According to the theory of the law, a sailor, as soon as he is on board a vessel under sail, is a wild beast, to be hammered into obedience with handspikes and belaying pins, and no sooner does he venture to resent persistent and uncalled for abuse, than he is subject to the rigors of the law against mutiny. The spirit of the age demands not only a revision of our existing maritime laws, but their complete abrogation and the substitution of civilized enactments in their place.

AMNESTY AND ENFRANCHISEMENT.

The more extreme among the Radical leaders are in a state of utter trepidation over prospective amnesty and general enfranchisement. They know that without the power to control the people and prevent them from exercising their will, in at least portion of the States, that their power is broken and their hold upon the public administration of affairs, utterly and hopelessly lost.

On Friday last, Senator SCHURZ in his reply to the partisan drivellings of DRAKE, who for some years has been misrepresenting the people of Missouri, said very pointedly:

> There are those in the Republican party who think they cannot conquer unless by by some means different from the great moral power of argument. There are those in the State of Missouri, I know, who, when distranchisement was knocked from under their feet, threw up their hands and exclaimed, 'all is lost.' That class of politicians are those who, in the face of great responsibilities, great questions, great problems and great struggles, are tortured by a lurking suspicion of their own nothingness. The men who abolished disfranchisement in Missouri are not made of the stuff. No, sir, all is not lost, but all is won. We are once more fighting for the good cause with a clear conscience

A great many of the Radical leaders are too blind to see their own doom in the action of the people of Missouri. GRANT and the Radical party were ignominiously defeated there, because the people have grown to detest the endless series of outrages which have been perpetrated upon citizens in the specious name of loyalty. The people of the whole country will indeed have gained a rich heritage, when the Radical party is overthrown and the political lepers now infesting it are driven out of the capital with the scourge of public indignation.

Our Radical cotemporaries may as well stop building upon the idea that there is yet hope for retrieving the fallen fortunes of Radicalism in the States that lately went Democratic—Pennsylvania among the rest of them. Those people having passed under the yoke, and afterward thrown it off, will not seek it again.

Congress may refuse amnesty and enfranchisement if it chooses to do so, but it cannot delay it beyond 1872—neither can it, by refusing it, carry the Presidential election for GRANT as it expects to do. The people of the whole country will take the matter in hand, and settle it in a way that will effectually settle the Radical party, and the men who run its oppressive machinery.

ARLINGTON HOUSE AND MARY CUSTIS LEE

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: It may not be amiss to state a few plain facts as to the matter of the Arlington estate. John Parke Custis left the Arlington estate to George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son and stepson and step grandson of one George Washington. G. W. P. Custis had one child, Mary Custis, who was born at Arlington, and to whom he devised his estate. The daughter Mary married Robert Edward Lee. In his will, admitted to probate at Lexington, Va., in October last, General R. E. Lee bequeathed to his family only personal estate. No mention of lands is made in it, because he owned none. The will itself bears date anterior to the war. G. W. P. Custis died in 1857, and after that Gen. Lee held a life estate in Arlington as tenant by courtesy. It now belongs to Mrs. Lee free from any claim whatever, except a tax title held by the United States government. Any lawyer knows that a court of equity would hold the owner of a tax title as entitled merely to what he actually paid out, returned to him with legal interest. Mrs. Lee has been under legal disability as a married woman. This is now removed by the death of her husband, and she stands as any other widowed lady claiming her patrimony and birthplace at the first moment that the laws allow her to do so. Nobody seeks to remove the Union dead. But shall the great-grand-daughters of Martha Washington have her property? That's the question.

RANDOM.

The men who murdered Mrs. SURRATT because she kept a boarding house, would now deprive Mrs. LEE of her property because her husband was a Rebel General. The malice and revenge of these Radicals must be insatiable. As their blood boils upon the mere mention of the return of property to its rightful owners, we are uncertain how the orphan children of the Confederate soldier would fare if they ever came in the way of these Christian men, who so loudly petition Heaven for forgiveness for their tresspasses.

IT is a sad commentary upon the quality of the *Gazette's* contentment in regard to amnesty, that it has already exhibited nervousness and impatience upon the subject. In its issue of yesterday it exclaims: "Let us have an end of this question one way or the other, at an early day." And again; "We hope there will be as little debate on the subject as possible." And yet again: "If it is to be declared, let it not be done churlishly, but with an open hand, and let all be excused or none. Congress may rest satisfied that whatever it may do, it will be called to an account by the people, and if it errs at all, it had better be on the side of mercy." We had an idea that the *Gazette* would exhibit a little interest in the matter before it was wholly disposed of. But how very like the expressions of the much abused Democratic press is the last quotation. Is it possible that our neighbor at last begins to realize the rue situation?

GONE BY THE BOARD.

We prusume that we are entitled now to take the *Gazette'* oracular statement that the Radical party in Pennsylvania is dead, and that there is no hope of building a new party upon its shattered remains. Two days ago it announced this solemn state of things in the event that a certain contingency happened. The contingency is a certainty, and consequently we have the highest Radical authority for stating that the party is dead—if indeed it is not irretrievably damned—in Pennsylvania.

It is wonderful to witness the achievments of the withered, bloodless wreck of Democracy—*vide* the *Gazette*—over the consolidated TITAN and ANAKIM of Radicalism. It calls forcibly to mind the history of the fight between DAVID and GOLIAH. The latter individual scoffed at the lack of blood and vim in young DAVID, and brandished his spear in defiance and self-confidence. And yet DAVID came off with out a scratch. So did the Democracy of the First District, on Tuesday last.

The *Gazette* was right in its prediction that the future of Radicalism in Pennsylvania depended upon the result of the election in the First District. Its only hope was to gerrymander the the State as it did at the last apportionment, and prevent the majority from having a representation in the Legislature and in Congress. The power of the party is broken since it can no longer prevent the majority from exercising their rights.

It died in Pennsylvania as it died and is dying elsewhere, because of its corruption and selfishness—because it was unfit to live, and had worked out its mission of evil, which like other curses are inflicted upon nations and communities for some wise purpose.

A charge of twenty-five hundred votes in the First District since the 11th of October means something, and shows that the State of Pennsylvania no longer affords a foot hold for Radicalism. GRANT kept himself and his policy masked long enough to save his party from overwhelming defeat in Pennsylvania and Ohio. But when, as in the case of General Cox, he came out on the side of corruption in its worst features a change swept over the whole country, and placed him in a hopeless minority. The charge holds good throughout the entire State in the same proportion as in the First District. Had the election been general on Tuesday, instead of there only being some three thousand Democratic majority on the Congressional vote, as there was in October, Pennsylvania would have rolled up a Democratic majority but little if any short of fifty thousand. It will do so next year, and in 1872, if GRANT is foolish enough to run for President, his minority will be still greater. He has alieated his own friends in Pennsylvania by lying to them about appointments. No one will deny that he was guilty of falsehood and prevarication in the DOUGLASS—PLEASONTON matter, and told a miserable profitless lie with no conceivable object. We shall now expect to see him put a Pennsylvanian in the Cabinet, but it will do him no good.

The unheard of corruption of the Radical leaders in this State, has been raging like a volcano for years under the surface. COVODE and CAMERON and MORRILL and FORNEY and the rest of them, actuated by self interest have smothered it, although they thirsted for each other's blood like tigers. Now will come the flood, and they will lay each others machinations and corruptions bare.

With the triumphant election of Col. DECHERT to the Senate, the people of Pennsylvania have the assurance of an honest apportionment. Give them that and they ask nothing more. It will enable them to take care of their own interests, and they will see that the hold of Radicalism on the State Government is at once broken. Exit Radicalism! "Let the cortege pass!"

BUTLER'S PROGRESS.

When General BUTLER offered his amnesty bill in the House, we stated that it was drawn, with the necessary changes, from the amnesty bill passed by the British Parliament in 1747, after the Scottish rebellion of that period. In quoting from the preamble of that act he referred to the exceptions in it, which contained among other provisions that all persons by the name and of the class of MCGREGOR, and all who were in favor of the invasion of England by the French armies, should not partake of its privileges and immunities.

This is indicative of a gratifying progress on the part of Mr. BUTLER. He finds in the penal code of England of a century and a quarter ago, just the kind of a legislation to suit this age and country.

There exists no comparison between the two cases of domestic disturbance. One was a great civil war involving political questions. The other was a Highland insurrection in consequence of some personal grievance, and to treat them alike in a legislative enactment in the nineteenth century, shows the native stupidity and brutality of the man who proposes to do so.

THE opinion prevails, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with the people along the frontiers of Canada and the United States, that if GRANT should persuade Congress to adopt retaliatory commercial measures against the British provinces north of us, we would have the worst of the bargain. It so happens that the only canal around the Falls of Niagara, connecting Lake Ontario with the upper lakes, is the Canadian Welland, and that nineteen-twentieths of the vessels and the commerce which pass through it are American. Much of the products of the West find their way to tidewater through this canal, and if it were closed it would be not only a great disadvantage both to the people of the Atlantic coast and the West, but it would also ruin the commerce of Ontario. GRANT, probably is entirely unaware of this fact, as well as the other, that generally the Canadas can do far better without our trade and our products than we can without theirs. But all such retaliatory legislation would only end in war, and that speedily, between Great Britain and the United States, and that was undoubtedly the notion of the President in recommending it to the consideration of the National Legislature.

NEWS PAPER STOCK.

How the N. Y. *Tribune* and *Times* are stocked and owned has been the subject of a good deal of gossip.

A New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* writes that there are rumors current in newspaper circles that one of the leading stockholders of the *Tribune* has indulged in outside operations to such an extent as to have compelled the hypothecation and probable sale of his stock. Although the par value of his stock is only $1,000 per share the market value is $8,000, and if the hypothecated stock should be sold it will probably bring more than that sum, and it *might* pass into the hands of a Democrat. He is also informed on what he considers good authority, that of the 100 shares into which the establishment is divided, the present ownership is as follows:

Mr. Sinclair (publisher), 22; Dr. A[illegible] of Lowell, 16; estate of Mr. Clark (formerly 9 nancial editor) 13; Mr. Gr[illegible], 9; Mrs. Greeley, 5; Mr. Ripley, ([illegible] editor), 5; Bayard Taylor 5; Mr. R[illegible]ker (foreman), 5; estate of A. D. Richardson, 5; Solon Robinson, 2; Mr. Fitzpatrick (pressman), 2; Mr. O'Rourke (engineer,) 2; Mr. Runkle (husband of Mrs. Calhoun) 2; Theodore Tilton, 1, Oliver Johnson, 1; Whitelaw Reid, 1; J. F. Cleveland, 1.

It is said that the stock in New York *Daily Times*, belonging to the estate of James B. Taylor, is soon to be sold at executor's sale. Like the *Tribune*, the *Times* is stocked at 100 shares of $1,000 each, the market value being now at least $8,000. The ownership of the *Times* invested in fewer hands than that of the *Tribune*, being, it is understood, as follows: Estate of Henry J. Raymond, 34 shares; George Jones, (publisher and manager), 29; E. B. Morgan, (Cayuga Co), 15; estate of James B. Taylor, 13; A. V. Stout, 8; John Bonner 4.

In each of these great newspaper establishments, by their articles of association the stockholders have the right to purchase the interest of any shareholder desiring to sell *i. e.*, at the market price. Thus if A. B., an outsider, bids $10,000 a share for the *Tribune* stock, the present shareholders would have the option of taking it at the figure.

THE NEW COMPACT.

The foreign correspondent of the N. Y. *World* sends the important portions of a letter to a distinguished German Nobleman which affords that journal an opportunity, to display the following head lines:

> The New Compact. A Start'ling Project Reported to be Entertained by the Crowns of England and Germany. The Empire to be Restored. Napoleon IV. to be Proclaimed and Recognized. His Marriage Settled. The Houses of Bonaparte and Hohenzollern to be United. A Bride of Ten Years Napoleon IV. to be Betrothed to the Princess Charlotte of Prussia. Alsace to be Her Dowry. Luxemburg to be Annexed Outright to Prussia. Queen Victoria Consulted. The Old Dynastic System Revived and Flourishing, &c., &c., &c.,

The following fact justifies a portion of the display letter and sensation heading:

> The gist of the project thus organized is simply to end the war by a reconstitution of the French empire in the person not of the Emperor Napoleon III. but of his son. The Prince Imperial is to be acknowledged as Emperor by Prussia, England, and Russia upon the formal abdication of his father, the Empress being named as regent during the minority, and his majority being fixed for March, 1874, at which time he will have attained his 18th year. Peace with France will be signed upon the razing of the fortifications of Metu. Toul, and Ferdun. Luxemburg will be annexed to Prussia as a province of Rhenish Prussia. Lorraine will remain absolutely French. But Alsace? Here, now, is the wonderful point of this most curious combination, which I ask you to investigate at London. Alsace is to be declared a free German State, of which the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, oldest daughter of the Crown Prince, is to be declared Grand Duchess. The young Grand Duchess (she was born in 1860, and is now a mere child) is to be formally betrothed to the Emperor Napoleon IV. "It is a case" said M.——to me at Wilhelmshohe, "of Anne of Brittany over again." But we do not live in the age of Anne of Brittany. So this modern condition is to go with the betrothal. Upon the consummation of the marriage, which is to occur in 1875, the people of Alsace will be called to vote either for complete reannexation to France or for seperate administration under a customs-union with France, but with a protectorate of the rights of the Grand Duchess and Empress vested in the imperial crown of Germany.
>
> You will perceive in all this the spirit of 1824. It is indeed there. I do not anticipate for the plan, if indeed it be seriously undertaken, any protracted opposition from the French, who are indeed, I believe, too far gone, too much demoralized and broken up to long resist any plan which offers them peace and some hope of respite. Nor yet from our German people will any objection proceed. A German empress on the throne of France, and in England princes of German blood ruling, with our frontier advanced to the heart of Belgium and Holland, what should we ask more? But M.—— frankly owned to me, and I must say he found reason in what he said, that some disquiet existed both at Windsor and at Wilhelmshohe as well as at Versailles, concerning the light in which the English people might view the arrangement. Yet the Queen has most cordially favored it, and in a close intimacy with the Empress has indeed fully embraced and applauded the plan. This I am well assured of; what I doubt more is the attitude of the Queen's government. Consider and examine this, and let me know your views. The Emperor Napoleon is himself quite well disposed, I hear, to the project: but he has absolutely refused to act at all either in furtherance or in hindrance of it. Bismarck regards it, I have reason to believe, with extreme favor, notwithstanding his dislike of the Crown Prince, with whom it is said to have originated. He expressed to a friend of mine at Versailles, lately, his belief that nothing is left for the French but to make themselves the supporters and seconders of Germany in Europe, and to rely for public stability upon the crown and arms of Germany. "the conservators of order henceforth."
>
> Perhaps he is not wrong. At all events, we are so harassed and worn out with this war, that who will not exultingly accept the remotest promise of an end to it all!

FOUR Chinamen, AH CHA, LEE JUNG, WANG KUNG, and AH TOKE, have been sentenced at San Bernandino, Cal., to two years confinement in the State Prison and to pay fines of $500 each, for whipping and burning a woman of their own nationalty. They tied the poor creature to a tree, stripped, and whipped her, then let her go, and repeated the process, adding to it the torture of fire by kingling brush about her, laughing and joking all the time. They must have lenient judges at San Bernandino; two years of imprisonment for such wretches hardly satisfy the demands of justice.

THE name of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is not unfrequently mentioned in connection with the Presidency in many sections of the country. It is a great historic name, and its present wearer is thought by conservative men everywhere, to have fully vindicated his title to it, by his sound, statesmanlike views and utterances, as well as by descent. It would be refreshing to swap off a GRANT for an ADAMS, to get a coin with the true old ring to it, in place of the nickel five-penny bit now current.

GRANT, in his message, says, or might have said, as to revenue reform—"I do not know what it means, I cannot find the phrase in the dictionary. If it means burglary or arson, as I think it does, I am opposed to it. If it means bribery or accepting presents, as I am afraid it does not, I am in favor of it."

IT has been suggested that a fitting inscription for the equestrian statue of GRANT, about to be erected in Washington, would be. "*deeds*, not words;" that is, deeds of real estate, including bills of sale of personal property, altogether a sly hint at livery of seizin. Express charges paid.

THE complete census of Indiana is now at hand. The population of the State is 1,655,075, an increase of 323,577 since 1860. If the apportionment bill should pass, fixing the number of the Lower House at 275, this would entitle Indiana to one additional member of Congress.

MR. THEODORE TILTON ceases to be editor of the *Independent* after the present week. His successor is not yet named.

TERRENCE M'GRANT continues his correspondence from the White House, being one of the dear relations of Ulysses, He, concludes his last epistle as follows:

> Did ye hare about Mishter Bowen, the man from South Carolina? Arrah, sir, we have got him where the hair is short. Ye see we had a colored man elected to Congress from South Carolina be a little shtrategy in voting the nagers there tin days. Well, this Bowen he came here and towld me cousin that the nager was elected be fraud, and he was going to contesht the nager's sate. I think he was going to do it with a boot or something. Me cousin thought that would be doing great injustice to till the colored population, so he had Bowen arreshted for committing forgery, or Brighamy, or some such dishloyal thing wid a woman, be marrying her while he hadn't killed his other wife, nor got a divorce, nor onything of that kind. Bowen thought it was moighty singular if a loyal Republican had to be arreshted for a little thing like that, but me cousin towld him that he musht take the consequences, unless he gave up all claim to the nager's sate. I think he will be afther backing out, whin me cousin will withdraw the suit, and thin we will have the mosht illegant shmell in Congress, wid all the nagers.
>
> Yers, in want of a dictionary,
> TERRENCE MCGRANT,
> Assishtant President.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

> The report current a day or two ago that the Secretary of the Treasury, Boutwell, had tendered to the President his resignation, is denied. The cause of grievances on the part of the Secretary are said to be, first, implied censure in the almost unanimous vote of the House, a few days, ago, on Judge Kelley's resolution, that all internal revenue taxes ought to be repealed, excepting only on wines, spirits, malt liquors and tobacco; and, second, the impression abroad that the President has recently been converted to the theory that our taxation is much too heavy, and that he had so informed the Secretary, to which that officer replied that to cease paying off the debt would be an abandonment of the financial policy of the administration since it came into power, and that he was not disposed to yield very readily to so sudden and important a change of programme. If the President shall insist, and Mr. Boutwell refuse, the reported rumor of resignation may but anticipate the fact a little. The rapid payment of the debt is a policy to which the Secretary is now allied, and can only be carried on by heavy taxation, which is unpopular with the masses, and if the President take sides with them the Secretary, or his policy, or perhaps both, will have to go by the board.

Ex-President Johnson's Opinion of His Successor.

"Avery," of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has been interviewing the Ex-President at his home in Greenville, Tennessee, and writes as follows:

I passed Johnson's modest residence, a small two story brick, very plain inside and out, and hardly what we might expect an ex-President of the United States to live in, considering the chances that class have, if they know how to manage a gift enterprise, to provide themselves with much better. But A. J. did not carry on the gift enterprise and lottery business while he occupied the President's chair, r fusing all pr sents and "testimonials of regard" that were offered to him. The late General Thomas also did the same way while occupying a public station, much to the wonderment of politicians in harness, who are in the habit of taking everything they can get their hands on. How many thousand dollars' worth of presents Andy Johnson, plain Andy Johnson from the mountains of Tennessee, refused while in public life, I do not know, but it was a good many—so many that had he gobbled them as fast as offered, as some men do, he would not now be living in a home no better than thousands of well-to do mechanics occupy.

GRANT AND HIS MESSAGE.

I presume it is generally known that Johnson does not like Grant, and that Grant does not waste any love on Johnson. The unpleasantness arose some time ago, when Johnson accused Grant of prevaricating. He sticks to it that he caught him in a falsehood, and thinks that he will tell an untruth as quick as a truth to subserve his ends.

I asked him what he thought of Grant's message.

"Well," replied he, "it's about the weakest document that was ever under the necessity of being called a State paper. In fact, it is no State paper. It is as weak as water. There is not a point in it. You can't tell half the time what he is driving at, and it is doubtful if he knows himself. I see that a great many Republican journals are condemning it. The fact is, they are tired of Grant. The intelligent men of the party don't know what to do with him. It would gratify them much if he would resign, but he won't. So far from resigning, he's working and intriguing for a second term. He will never get it. He is no more fit for a President than a goose. He has got no ability—nothing but a little low cunning. His cunning is of a poor sort; it is mean cunning. He never had an original idea in his life. He is an insignificant little fellow, a bundle of personal piques, petty spites and prejudice. He is as se fish as the days are long. He used the highest office in the gift of the people to advance his private ends and those of his family, and intrigue for a second term. He knows a little something about horses, but has not brains enough to make a first class jockey, if turned out to the business, although that is about all he is fit for. If we are to have a horse jockey for the highest office in the land we ought to have a good one.

"Grant's coming to the surface is the result of an accident; nay, it is the accident of an accident. You may search history from the foundation of the world to the present, and you will not find a case like his—a man who rose solely by the power of accident. In the boiling cauldron of war, the scum rises to the top. In the bubbling off he came up from the bottom, and run off, as scum always will, or we should never have heard of him. By a series of accidents he rose to the command of the army. He was the creature of a peculiar combination of circumstances.

"He rose to the top in the general turmoil and throwing up. The rebellion would have been suppressed without him. He was an incident to the struggle—like a baggage-wagon, for example. A baggage-waggon had a part to perform, but without the war sentiment and patriotism in the North, it could have done nothing. Neither could Grant. Everything was furnished him that he wanted. His armies largely outnumbered the rebels. Every engine of war was placed at his disposal. The rebellion went down while he was in command. If anybody else had been in command at the time it would have been the same, although the result would most likely have been brought about with less loss of life. His Wilderness campaign was a perfect massacre. His road was paved with skulls and washed with blood. His conduct in regard to the exchange of prisoners was inexcusable. In his correspondence on the subject he let one sentence drop which illustrates his character. A ray of light passing through a crevice will often light up a whole room. So it is with the character of a man. We frequently get a clear insight into his heart, as it were, by a single sentence that he write or speak. He is utterly remorseless. Objecting to exchanging prisoners with the rebels because our men in their hands weas and emaciated, while the rebel prisoners were strong and able to go right into the army and fight us.

"Grant, sir, is a small man; he is little every way you take him. He is a bundle of small, contemptible prejudices. He does not rise to the dignity of a man. He lacks courage, as well as discrimination. He thinks he is making tools of certain politicians, when, in truth, they are making a tool of him. But he does not know it; he is to be pitied.

Mrs. Farragut's Contempt for Porter.

[From Turf, Field and Farm.]

The following letter is from General D. Wemyss Johnson to one of the highest officials of Pennsylvania—whose name we suppress:

174 HUDSON STREET, New York.

My Dear——:—Chancing lately, while coming down town in a Broadway car, to write a few verses on the margin of a newspaper concerning Admiral Farragut, they brought me into contact with his sorrowing lady—one of the most heroic women I ever met—and she told me I had "hit the mark" in stigmatizing the traducers of her late husband as "Ghouls." "Grant," she said, "had called upon her during the late funeral and condoled with her, but Porter and Alden had systematically calumniated her husband and his memory. They had done everything," she continued, "to dissuade him from attempting to pass the batteries; but Farragut," she went on to say, "was a deeply religious man, and in all moments of doubt and emergency was accustomed to have recourse to God in prayer. On this occasion he accordingly prayed. 'O, God of reason,' he said, 'do Thou guide me—shall I go on or not?' And in accents of thunder a voice was heard by him, he informed her, saying, 'Go on!'" I need not tell you that he went on—carrying his flag to victory and bequeathing his name to fame.

Mrs. Farragut informed me of this with a view to publicity, and I make you welcome to publish it in any mode you may think fit. "I have the strongest proof," she added, "from their own letters, of the cowardice," (I quote her words again,) "of Porter and Alden," and she will not not hesitate to give them to the world, "if further provoked by their presistence in slandering her husband," She is at present in San Francisco, but I shall forward her a copy of this.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Third Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1870.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition from Department clerks protesting against the bill to create a Department relief fund. Laid on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments, a bill revising the laws relative to mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States.

Mr. ANTHONY, from Committee on Printing, reported a resolution relating to printing the Patent Office report, which was taken up and discussed for several hours. The plan now proposed was to print a condensed weekly report, and send a hundred copies to the capitol of each State and to the Clerk's office for each Judicial District. A provision was also made to enable every public library to possess itself of books, simply upon payment of the cost of binding.

Mr. CASSERLY, a member of the Committee on Printing, in advocacy of a change stated that the net earnings of the Patent Office for 1868 were $53,000, which amount was not greater than the expense of printing the reports, and that the estimate for 1869 was $100,000. He urged the gratuitous distribution of engravings, &c., to all Mechanics' institutions through the country. He submitted an amendment to that effect. Not agreed to, and the bill finally passed.

At 3:15 o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of Government liability for individual losses, in consequence of the appropriation of private property for public use during the war, as presented by the bill, to compensate J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Kentucky, for the destruction of his dwelling.

This discussion demonstrated that this claim was to be disposed of as a test case. The property was destroyed during a rebel attack upon the town of Paducah, in 1864. In favor of the bill it was argued that the premises were destroyed by order of the Union commander representing the government, to prevent thir use by the enemy and as a means of assisting the range of guns in the Union fort. On the other hand it was contended that while the destruction might have been a benefit to the Union forces, it did not constitute such use of private property as was contemplated in the Constitution. That it was of itself an actual part of the battle, for which the Government could make no indemnity.

Mr. HOWARD held that the claim was equivalent to a demand that the Government shall insure citizens against loss by earthquakes, thunderbolts, or any other natural phenomena, by which property was destroyed. Pending the motion to postpone, the Senate at four o'clock went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1870.

Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN reported a bill in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing the issue of an additional $300,000,000 of five per cent. bonds, authorized by the funding law last session. He asked for the present consideration of the bill, but Mr. Trumbull objected and the bill went over.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill amending the tax and tarriff law of July 14, 1870, so to estore the former rates of duty on imported brandy and opium with adverse recommendation.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for detailed information in regard to bonds of the State of Indiana held at any time by the Interior Department as trustee for certain Indian tribes.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Senat proceed to consider his resolution for the appointment of a commission to proceed to San Domingo.

Mr. SUMNER said his own resolutian on the subject was entitled to the preference.

Mr. SHERMAN desired, before further debate took place on the Dominician matter, to take up the House bill to correct an ambiguity in the classification on sugar duties.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had been shown a letter received by Mr. Vickers from a responsible Baltimore sugar firm, stating it as their opinion that the bill would increase the duties. He desired that all parties have an opportunity to be heard,

Mr. SHERMAN replied that all parties interested had been heard, and moved to take up the bill.

Under the ruling of the Vice President, the motion was decided premature, when the pending question upon Mr. Morton's motion was further debated.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1870.

Senate.

Mr. SUMNER obtaining the unanimous consent of the Senate to make a personal statement, said: He had forwarded to the Secretary, and had read portions of an article in that morning's issue of the Washington *Daily Patriot*, headed "Efforts for Bringing About a Reconciliation Between the President and Mr. Sumner." The article stated that an attempt had been made within the last ten days by mutual friends to bring about a reconciliation, or at least a better understanding between the President and Mr. Sumner, and that after a consultation the President was approached on the subject by the distinguished New England Senator. It then proceeded to say that the President manifested a good deal of feeling, and utterly refused to be persuaded that the differences could be reconciled or even would he give his consent to any movement having in view the good of the party. He replied emphatically that Mr. Sumner had attacked him during the executive sessions of the Senate; that he had spoken bitterly of him publicly in the street cars and other public conveyances, and that he had grossly abused him in Boston and during his recent journey west. The President added that on some of these occasions Mr. Sumner had attributed dishonest motives to him, and if he were not President of the United States he should hold Mr. Sumner personally rosponsible for this language and demand satisfaction. This somewhat startling talk from the man whom the Republicans have almost worshipped as the conqueror of the rebellion put peace makers to flight, for it was plain that the olive branch would not be accepted on any terms. Staff officers are about the President and have his feelings in this matter, and one of them, General Babcock, is reported to have gone so far as to declare that were he not officially connected with the Executive, he would not subject Mr. Sumner to personal violence. This whole matter creates a great deal of talk among those who have been aware of its extent and nature. Sumner then said: "If I had any reason to believe that this statement would be confirmed in the newspapers, which I find it is not, I don't know that I should call attention to it, but I was apprised last evening that a statement of this character would be made by telegraph, and was asked to give some sanction. I replied at once that nobody would have authority from me, nor would I say a word on the subject to anybody last evening. The evening before I was approached in the same way, and each time I gave the same answer. I now find the statement published, and, as I have reason to believe that is already communicated extensively over the country, I deem it my duty, so far as I am concerned, to set the statement right. In the first place these are allegations with which Mr. Sumner attacked the President in the exective sessions of the Senate. I appeal to my associates of the Chamber, one and all. I appeal to my friend from Indiana, (Mr. Morton,) and I ask him to say to the President simply what he said to me personally yesterday with regard to this allegation. I have never alluded to the President in Executive session except in the most respectfull kindness, and I challeng anybody to say the contrary. I have criticized acts of his as a Senator; I was obliged to do it, so much for that. Then come generalities to which I will not allude, simply on account of their vagueness; I will proceed to the next point. (Reading.) The President added that on some of these occasions Mr. Sumner had attributed dishonest motives to him. (Never.) I challenge every citizen of this Republic, from one end of the country to the other, wherever he may have been; I challenge every Senator to testify to that point. I know too well his position and my own to make any such impeachment. This is what I have said of the President, going back again to this allegation which is so vague: I have summoned one witness—the Senator from Indiana. (Morton) I now summon two others, and I hope my voice may reach them wherever they may be. One is the Secretary of State and the other the Secretary of the Treasury, both members of the Cabinet, and I have this to say: I have said and written to the Secretary of State the words of the President and his acts as strong, at least, as any I have ever expressed in the most private intercourse. I am inclined to think stronger. I have said in society, in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury, hard things. I have said—and he knows whether they could in any way justify the imputation—I do not seek in any way to involve these distinguished friends, but I summon them as witnesses. Let them tell the President what I have said of him.

House.

Mr. BROOKS, of New Yor, presented a series of petitions from the workingmen of New York, asking Congress for the right to purchase lands from the Creek Indians on which they can settle—one hundred and sixty acres to each family.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Recommitted.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to forfeit to the United States certain lands granted to the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. STILES had read a telegram announcing the election of a Democratic State Senator from Pennsylvania by a majority of 1,349. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BOYD entered a bill granting pensions to the widows and children of officers and soldiers of the Missouri enrolled militia. Referred.

Mr. JULIEN presented a memorial of Victoria C. Woodhill, claiming the right of suffrage, under the 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution, and asking the enactment of certain laws to guarantee that right to the women of the United States. Referred and ordered to be printed in the *Globe*.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose to make a proposition in reference to postponing the vote on the amnesty bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected and called for the regular orders.

The SPEAKER decided Mr. Butler in order.

Mr. BUTLER said he had supposed it was a proceeding with the consent of every gentleman in the House. Laughter. He went on to say that a number of members had left the city, not expecting the vote to be taken, and therefore he proposed a postponement until Wednesday the 2d of January.

The SPEAKER said that under the operation of the present rule the previous question could not be entertained except upon unanimous consent.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected.

Mr. BUTLER moved to reconsider the vote, seconding the previous question. Agreed to—Yeas 105, nays 70.

Mr. BUTLER then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and amendments until Wednesday, the 11th of January.

Mr. WOOD—I ask whether the motion to postpone is not in the interest of those opposed to any amnesty whatever.

Mr. BUTLER—By no means. A dozen gentlemen came to me last night and said that they desired to go home for recess, and I said that there being a special assignment at 2 o'clock, the announcement of the death of Mr. SMYTH, I would move to postpone until after the holidays.

Mr. WOOD—The House is entirely competent now to vote on the question before the House in an open, frank and honest manner.

Mr. BUTLER—The gentleman judges me by himself.

Mr. WOOD—There can be no object in postponing except for delay.

Mr. DAWES asked Mr. BUTLER whether there was a design when the bill came up to devote any considerable time, or would bring the matter immediately to a vote.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he intended simply to occupy the forty minutes remaining to him and then bring the matter to a vote.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired of the Speaker what time remained to Mr. Butler.

Mr. BUTLER suggested that that was none of Mr. Farnsworth's business.

Mr. FARSWORTH—I put the question to the Chair, who will give an honest answer. I want an honest answer from an honestman.

Mr. BUTLER—Honesty has been the gentleman's great need all his life.

The SPEAKER stated that Mr. Butler would be entitled to forty minutes, twenty being already consumed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Having got an honest answer, I don't want any answer from Massachusetts.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—It is evident there will be another postponement of this measure, because every indication of the House is that some one of these amendments will be adopted.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that the vote taken to-day showed that there were one hundred and seventy-five members in the House, the same number that voted yesterday. No members, therefore, had gone home, and that excuse was made as a dodge.

Mr. BUTLER stated he could name members who had left.

Mr. COX appealed to Mr. Butler to let the House vote on the amnesty bill before the holidays.

Mr. MUNGER inquired of Mr. Butler whether the election in Georgia had anything to do with the postponement of the amnesty bill.

Mr. STILES—Or in Pennsylvania?

The question on the postponement until the 11th of January, was taken by the yeas and nays and was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 102; nays, 85.

Mr. FERRY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of allowing every soldier who served ninety days in the United States army, in the late war, who was honorably discharged, to select 160 acres of land, without requiring the occupancy thereof. Adopted.

Mr. NIBLACK offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorizing and allowing the compulsory use of metres in distilleries, and refunding all sums heretofore paid for them. Adopted.

Mr. HADE, from the Committee on Elections, called up the Ohio contested election case, Eggleston against Strader, with a resolution declaring Eggleston, the contestant, not entitled. The resolution was adopted without discussion or division.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., rising to a personal explanation, replied to an article in yesterday's New York *Times*, commenting unfavorably on the resolution and preamble referring to amnesty. He had no idea that it could be construed in any way injurious to the cause of universal amnesty, which he was in favor of, and which he hoped the present Congress would enact into a law.

The death of Wm. Smyth, late Representative from the Second District of Iowa, was announced, and appropriate eulogies were spoken by Messrs. Allison, Wolf, Loughridge, Wilson, Monn and Julian, and at 2:30 the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, December 21.

The following nominations were sent into the Senate to-day: Robt. C. Schenck of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to great Britain; Jas. C. Clements, of Ohio, Secretary of Washington Territory; Elias D. Brunner, of Indiana, Consul at Falcobuanna. To be Postmasters: John Brazer, Santa Cruz; Col. Henry T. Willets, Michigan City, Indiana; Henry Foulds, Lanark, Illinois.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, sent to the House a draft of a bill to secure uniformity in the appointment of appraisers of merchandize, and for other purposes. In his accompanying letter he says: "It is thought the system of appraisement, as fixed for the port of New York, by Act of July 27, 1866, should, for the sake of uniformity, be extended to other principal ports of the United States."

NEWS BREVITIES.

The President, yesterday afternoon, nominated to the Senate General Schenck, to be Minister to England.

A formal notice was served on Colonel Campbell by General Schenck's friends, on Tuesday, that the right to his seat in the next Congress would be contested.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of Celtic Americans was held at the Astor House, New York, to make arrangements for a fitting reception of the Fenians just released from English prisons.

The steamer Glendale, hence for Pittsburgh, laden with two hundred tons of iron ore, a lot of pig metal and flour, sunk at Turkey Island, sixty miles below here, on Saturday night. Loss not ascertained.

The steamer Illinois, which left Keokuk on Monday for St. Louis, grounded near the mouth of the Illinois river, and fears are entertained that she will be cut down by ice.

The Nick Wall, from St. Louis for Vicksburg, struck a snag on Sunday night at Grand Lake. The cabin fell in and floated four miles. She is a total loss, and her hull is tied up at Maryland landing. Her freight is badly damaged. There were one hundred and twenty-five deck and fifteen cabin passengers on board the boat at the time of the accident. Seventeen dead bodies have been recovered. A great many more of the passengers are supposed to be lost. Charley McClure is drowned.

VICTORY!

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATE.

IT IS DEMOCRATIC.

COLONEL DECHERT ELECTED

BY 1,000 MAJORITY.

Special Telegraph to the Post.)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Democracy of the First Senatorial District has won one of the grandest victories of modern times. Notwithstanding the Administration filled the Navy Yard with paupers, the fraudulent registering of scores of negro voters, and a corruption fund of over fifty thousand dollars, we have elected the gallant Colonel Dechert to the Senate by over thirteen hundred majority. The Radicals say they will contest. The Democracy are now celebrating their victory with bon-fires and music. L.

THE WAR.

NEUTRALITY OF LUXEMBURG.

BERLIN, December 21.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* to-day says with regard to the neutrality of Luxemburg, that diplomatic negotiations were impossible in time of war. The German armies would thereby be compromised, while the abrogation of the treaties secures their safety. The Prussian government is willing to submit the claims to arbitration, without affecting the position of Luxemburg as an independent State.

THE DIET OF HESSE DARMSTADT

Has approved the Federal Treaties and voted a further war credit of 3,662,000 florins.

LONDON, December 21.—A new postal treaty between England and Italy has been signed.

It is explicitly denied that there has been recently any correspondence between the Pope and the King of Prussia.

The reports yesterday of mobs and riots in Paris lack confirmation, and according to the latest accounts of the tone of public sentiment, that city

CONTINUES HOPEFUL.

On the capitulation of Thionville, 5,000 French troops were paroled. A majority of the besieged were much enraged because of the surrender, and some of the troops threatened to explode the magazine, but they were dissuaded from their purpose upon the appearance of the women and children who, on their knees, besought submission. During the action, 50,000 shells were thrown into the city, involving damages to the extent of over 5,000,000 francs.

World Special.

CONFERENCE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, September 21.—Earl Granville to-day, issued instructions to the Conference. The language of the note is so framed, that the Conference, although ostensibly called to settle the Eastern question, may also consider the Luxemburg difficulty, and the proposed session of Alsace and Loraine.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government that may give Edmund Cardwell, the Minister of War, the portfolio laid down by Jno. Bright, in order that the War office may have a more efficient head.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

LONDON, December 20.—The French forces attacked by General Werder, at Nuits, were in large numbers, and held a strong position. The Germans captured

SIX THOUSAND

Prisoners, together with the town. The French were pursued southward on Monday. The French force, ten thousand strong, has been defeated at Paisley and Fontinelle.

KING WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, December 20.—King William, of Prussia, has received at Versailles an address from the Reichstag. In a speech in reply thereto, delivered to a delegation of that body, the King returned his thanks for supplies voted for the prosecution of the war, which has secured national unity, and signified his acceptance of the dignity of Emperor tendered by the unanimous voice of the Princes, free towns and the German nation.

THE FAR WEST.

YANKTON, D. T., December 21.—A bill has passed the House, and will doubtless pass the Council, to prevent the importation of Texas cattle into the territory between the months of March and December, under heavy penalties.

A memorial to the Secretary of the Interior has passed both Houses asking that the supplies for the Indians on the Upper Missouri be purchased in the territory.

The question of woman suffrage is to be made a special order in the House to-morrow. The indications are that it will fail by a small majority.

The weather is very cold and the Missouri river closed here last night.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pills

HOOFLANDS GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND,

different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices of VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Soar Eructations, Sinking or Flutering at the pit of the Stomach. Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1;T&F-w1Y

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Geisler Case.

Yesterday this case was brought up in the Quarter Sessions Court. The defendant, R. C. Kunkle, was charged with bigamy on oath of Newton C. Davis, the uncle and guardian of Miss Geisler.

Ann Geisler was an unsophisticated German girl, who had been raised on the Chestnut Ridge near Blairsville, Pa. Her parents were devoted Christians, a pair of meek old Germans, who had left the banks of "their own beloved and native Windemere" to seek a home, for themselves and their children, in this free country. Geisler was a cooper, and on landing in New York, was told of the vast forest of cooperstuff, where acres of trees that would make millions of staves, and swamps of young hickory hoop-poles, stood as thick as the bristles on the back of the wild boar. The idea that he could, with his little savings, buy a piece of this territory which, in his immagination was as valuable as the Black Forest in Germany, raised his hopes high.

Poor Geisler journeyed by slow and easy stages, like Woolsey, for it was before the P. R. R. was built—until he arrived at Greensburg, the county seat of Westmoreland, where he purchased a tract of two hundred and fifty acres of land from some of the attorneys who had previously bought it at a tax sale. The County Surveyor laid off his land. It was on the very top of the Chestnut Ridge, where, looking south "through the long shady branches of the dark pine tree," he could see over the Legioner valley to the mountains beyond, and turning north where the Conemaugh wends its way through the distant hills, until it was lost to view some twenty miles away, reminding him of the country he had left. But here the similarity ceased. There was no market for his staves, his hoopoles swelled, shrivelled, dried and rotted. He had built himself a cabin and taken his wife and little ones there, and there they lived for years.

The old man died full of years and troubles. His daughter came to this city, where she went to live with her uncle. A flashy youth who had been married and separated from his wife, took the young girls eye, and ingratiated himself into her good graces. They were married, and the result is noted in our Criminal Court proceedings.

Kunkle entered a plea of *nolle contendre*, and attempted to excuse himself by saying that he and his wife had agreed verbally to separate, and thinking this was sufficient, had married Ann Geisler. Judge Sterrett deferred sentence until Saturday.

Poor old Geisler. If he could have anticipated the trouble, how gladly would he have stayed in Germany and shaved staves at Bingin, on the Rhine.

HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE.

Two Villians Draw a Revolver on a Lady and Demanded Money—Thieves in the City.

Last night about ten o'clock a couple of rascals came to the door of the residence of Mr. David Sims, on Sixth avenue above Smithfield street and knocked at the same. The summons was answered by Mrs. Sims who opened the door. One of the men inquired if Mr. Sims was in. The lady replied in the negative, whereupon one of the scoundrels drew a revolver and pointing it at Mrs. gims head demanded all the money there was in the house. With wonderful self possession the lady replied that she would get the money and retired into the house again. She quickly emerged from a side door however, and screamed for assistance. The neighbors responded promptly, among them Mr. Sims, who was in a house near his own. The rascals hearing the alarm, ran away. An effort was made to capture them but it proved fruitless.

We are informed upon good authority that our city is at present infested with gangs of thieves, and we would warn housekeepers to be on the look out for them—a little cold lead is the best prescription—keep it in the house.

A SAD END.

Death of an Alleghenian by Suicide.

We regret to announce the death of David Hastings, a young man well known in Allegheny City. We learn that sometime since Hastings, who was a glass-blower by occupation, started, in company with his brother, to New Albany, Indiana, where they took boarding, together, and obtained work. Shortly after their arrival, the elder brother noticed that David behaved in a very peculiar manner, and, indeed, gave evidence that his mind was affected. Last Wednesday the brother decided to take David to a physician that evening, and see what could be done in his case. The brother went to supper, leaving David in his room. While at supper a sharp report was heard up stairs, the boarders thinking it was slate cracking in the fire. When Mr. Hastings returned to his room he was horrified to find the dead body of his brother David lying by the door. A pistol in one hand and a deep wound in the breast told the tale. The unfortunate young man had shot himself, the bullet passing through his heart, and producing instant death. On Saturday Mr. Hastings arrived in this city from New Albany, with the remains of his dead brother, which were conveyed to his parents' residence on Main street, Allegheny. The body was interred yesterday afternoon and was followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends. Mr. Hastings was twenty-four years of age and unmarried.

Obituary.

Again are we called upon to record another death in the family of the late Joseph G. Davis—this time a daughter Juliet R., who departed this life on Saturday, in the 15th year of her age. It is seldom that the journalist is called upon to refer to so many deaths in one family within so short a time. It is scarcely six weeks since Mr. Davis died, soon after Mrs. Davis, then two of their children followed, and now Juliet has gone to join those who have preceded her. She was a much beloved girl, the pride of her parents, and the light of her circle of friends and companions. After her father's death the dear girl prided herself upon the great help she would prove to her mother, and, indeed, until her last illness seized her, she was the good, excellent child she had ever been. Such a series of bereavements seldom follow so quickly upon one another in one family, and those near and dear to the departed, deserve the warmest sympathies of our entire community.

The funeral will take place this morning from the late residence of her mother.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

A DEADLY DOSE.

A Druggists Clerk Dies From An Overdose of Narcotic Poison—An Inquest Held.

Yesterday, we heard of an inquest which the Coroner had held on the body of a young man about twenty years of age, named James M. Ebbert. The deceased had been employed as a salesman at Owens' drug store, on the corner of Ohio street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. The upper part of the drug store building was occupied by J. H. Shieb as a residence. Mr. Ebbert boarded with Mr. McCutcheon, 596 Liberty street in this city, but had a room in Mr. Shieb's residence, where he lodged. On Wednesday evening the deceased was apparently in good health, but about midnight he was heard groaning. Mr. Shieb went to his room and asked him what was the matter. He complained that he had the colic and said he was going down stairs to take some medicine for it. Subsequently Mr. Shieb went down stairs and found Ebbert sitting there with a graduate in his hand containing some drug. There was a strong smell of ether. Mr. Shieb warned Ebbert to be careful what he took. He said he would, and after taking the medicine returned to his room. In the morning he was discovered by Mr. Shieb lying upon his bed and evidently sleeping. An attempt was made to rouse him, when it was discovered that he was suffering from the effects of some strong narcotic.

Dr. Feicht was summoned and administered some restoratives to the patient. He seemed to get better, but at three o'clock in the afternoon he suffered a relapse and shortly after died.

The Coroner's jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death from an overdose of narcotic poison administered by himself as a remedy for illness.

FIRE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Two Houses Destroyed on Saturday Night—Loss, $5,000.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Daniel Lloyd, which is situated on the hill-side, facing the Brownsville road, in South Pittsburgh. The fire started near the chimney, and in a remarkably brief time, owing to the fierceness of the wind and the exposure of the dwelling was soon enveloped in flames. Adjoining the dwelling of Mr. Lloyd was one similar in construction, owned and occupied by Mr. Samuel Ottawa. The flames soon communicated to this, and raged so seriously that it was found impossible even to save the household effects. Through the exertions of the members of the Mechanic and Walton Hose companies, another frame building, the property of Mr. Bowbrink, was spared the fate of the others. The family of Mr. Ottawa were absent at the time of the occurrence, and to this may be attributed the loss of three hundred dollars in money, which was in a trunk in one of the upper rooms. The origin of the fire is traced to an apartment in Mr. Lloyd's house tenanted by a Mr. Christy, and is accounted for by the falling of some red hot coals from the grate. The loss of Mr. Ottawa on his house and furniture will reach $3,300, on which there is an insurance of $1,000. The loss of Lloyd will amount to $2,000, on which there was no insurance. A sad accident occurred, resulting in the death of Captain Charlton, and the serious injury of William Kelly, during the progress of the fire. The particulars are given elsewhere.

ALMOST SERIOUS.

A Runawary—Miraculous Escape—A Horse Leaps Over the Cow-catcher of a Locomotive.

Yesterday afternoon a runaway occured which, happily, did not result seriously. We learn that an aged German lady named Ott was passing up Third avenue in a barouche, accompanied by her son when, on turning into Grant street, the animal became frightened in some manner and dashed down the street at a fearful gate. At the intersection of Second avenue and Grant street the animal made a sudden turn, upsetting the barouche and throwing Mrs. Ott and her son upon the street. They were immediately picked up and taken into Mr. Hauck's drug store, where it was found that they miraculously had escaped uninjured. The animal, going at a fearful gait, got rid of the vehicle, and continuing up Second avenue, barely escaped being run over by a passing train on the Pan Handle Railroad. An eye witness tells us that the horse only escaped death by jumping over the cow-catcher. He was secured in the neighborhood of the Pittsburgh end of the Birmingham bridge. We are pleased to note that the only harm done was to one of the wheels of the barouche, which had a few spokes knocked out of it.

The Greatest Inducements

Ever offered in Sewing Machines to an agent who resides in a neighborhood where we have not already one established. For terms, circulars, samples of work, &c., address the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
no24-1m No. 49 Sixth st., Pittsburg.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rhum and other cutanious affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remidies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Mrs. Gates and Mrs. James.

Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh, yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am now on my way for more of my favorite medicine—Plantation Bitters. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of Plantation Bitters, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try Plantation Bitters three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

Sea Moss Marine, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.
dec19-MS&W

For The Post.

The School Question.

As a friend of our Common School system, which has nowhere in Pennsylvania been carried to a higher degree of perfection than in this city, I claim the privilege of replying to a communication in your issue of Saturday last. I also claim this privilege as an old citizen who has had children in public as well as private schools. I may also state that I have never been a Director of any of our schools; nor has any relation of mine been a teacher therein. If "B" has been obliged to withdraw his children from a public, and send them to a private school, his action has been precisely the reverse of my own; and most likely his case astonishes him as it does me, from its singularity.

In regard to the good old fashioned schools we used to have, and which "B's" heart seems to yearn after, Heaven preserve us from their return. Some of us old men who grew to manhood before good old George Wolf had badgered the Legislature into adopting our present school system will recollect them; but the mass of "the men of the present day" of whom "B" speaks, are surely *eleves* of Pennsylvania's common schools.

Your correspondent professes to give the "daily routine in our city ward schools," which is so entirely at odds with my own knowledge, that I will furnish the daily routine in the Grant district, and desire "B" to tell us to which school his description applies.

At 8:40 A. M. the teachers are all in their rooms, and from that time to 9 A. M. the pupils are admitted; instead of "nearly half an hour spent in useless ceremonies," just ten minutes are occupied by the teacher in reading a portion of Scripture, and—joined by the pupils in reciting the Lord's Prayer. At 9:10 the bell sounds, and the work of instruction begins. There is *recess* of ten minutes in the forenoon and afternoon, which is some times occupied by gymnastic drill, or in singing or conversation. The morning session closes at noon, the afternoon session opens at 1:30, and closes (not at 2 as B says,) but at 4 P. M.; both sessions are fully occupied by imparting instruction, a schedule for which is prepared for each room by the Principal at the commencemeat of the term, and is strictly adhered to. The Principal visits each room daily, and inquires what pupils are absent, &c.; he also examines the pupils as often as possible and promotes or retrogrades them according to an established "grade." This school has only been closed on Thanksgiving Day since the term began.

As regards the proficiency of the children in their studies, I understand that an invitation to a competitive examination of pupils in the more advanced rooms of this school, with the young ladies of the Methodist, Presbyterian or any other Seminary, would be gladly accepted by the Principal. The idea of our township schools being ahead of those in the city, is simply ridiculous, and needs no reply, except that the country pupils would not be excluded from the competition proposed.

Now, your correspondent alleges that "no wonder, indeed, that parents are inclined to withdraw their children from the public schools;" before we do wonder at what B. don't wonder, suppose we look at the figures and ascertain whether there exists the fact to be wondered at. In 1868, after the consolidation, there were 7,558 pupils in our city common schools; now there are 9,563—an increase of over 2,000—where, pray, are these disgusted parents? There are a great many of B.'s facts just like that one—that is, they are not facts at all.

With all my love for the public school system, I am free to admit that it is not faultless. The Directors are in too many cases utterly incompetent—probably because they were educated at those other schools, which B. seems to wish re introduced as a substitute for the present system; then I would rather have the children of those who oppose the reading of the scriptures in schools than keep them out by stubbornly adhering to a custom which I regard as a good one, but to which they profess to have honest objections. The Bible can and ought to be read at home, and the church and the fireside are the places especially for religious instruction. As regards the sectarian schools which B. seems so mainly to approve they are to my mind highly objectionable, be they Methodist, Roman Catholic or Presbyterian. In this country where all forms of religious belief are not only *tolerated*, but are absolutely free, it does appear to me to be neither wise or patriotic to build up middle walls of partition between children of various creeds. The school is one thing, the church is another; they have their various spheres, and it will be an evil day when the one is dominated over by the other. FREE SCHOOL.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

FROM the *Hanover Citizen* we learn that the force of workmen now engaged at different points on the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad, will ensure the completion of the road as far as Taneytown by the first of February.

THERE are seventeen different religious denominations, with one hundred and thirty-four church organizations, one hundred and twenty-nine churches, 48,775 members and $613,600 in church property in Washington county.

A LAD, named Shaffer, was shot and nearly killed, at Ashtola twelve miles from Johnstown, on the 27th ult., by a revolver, which was discharged while his brother was engaged in loading it. Another sad warning against the careless handling of fire-arms.

From the Greenville *Argus* we learn that "On last Tuesday night, or rather Wednesday morning, at about two o'clock, Mrs. Hogue, wife of Mr. Fletcher Hogue, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, was seized with a paralytic stroke, which resulted in death in a very short time.'

The Carlisle *Volunteer* says that the country is at the present time infested with the vilest kind of "tramps," who take every occasion to appropriate to themselves every article they can put their hands upon. Our farmers should keep a strict look out upon the movements of these gentry. Much of the barn burning and horse stealing now going on is doubtless, to a great extent attributable to this class of "bummers."

THE Indiana *Democrat* says that a correspondent furnishes the particulars of an infanticide committed in Banks township, a few days ago, by a young woman named Fry. After the birth of the child, which was illegitimate, the mother took it to the woods and rolled a log upon it. Returning to the house she became very sick and being questioned by her uncle in regard to the child, she stated what she had done with it. He went to the place described and found the child fearfully crushed. An inquest was held.

THE *Washington Reporter* says that it is reported by those who have examined, and are competent to judge, that never has the fall grain presented such a healthy and vigorous appearance. The fields of growing grain, the wheat and rye, are covered with a matted green, beautiful to behold. All this betokens a fine harvest for 1871, for a firm root, deep and well set, ensures the grain from the severity of the winter.

THE *Mountain Echo*, of Johnston, says that an old lady named Mrs. Watkins, seventy-eight years of age, who resided in Millville borough, was so severely burned, a few days ago, as to result in her death on last Sunday. While in the act of dusting off a stove with her apron the fire communicated to her clothing, and before aid could reach her she was completely enveloped in flames. After lingering in great agony for eight days, death put an end to her sufferings.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m. J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
dec16:6td&4tw

IT IS A COMMON SAYING THAT self praise is no recommendation, but when disinterested parties give evidence of facts then we cannot doubt. And we think that persons who are in any way similarly effected to the lady who here makes known her complaint should pay attention to what she says.

"About eight years ago I was attacked with a disease, which made its appearance in the form of SORES, which kept getting worse for a length of time, until my condition became alarming, when Dr. ——, of Biddle St., was called in, who attended me for two months, at the end of which time he pronounced my case hopeless. He then called in Dr. ——, then of Lombard St. Infirmary, as consulting physicians in my case who also pronounced my case incurable—to use his own words 'my lower limbs would not do.' Both told me I might poultice but it was no use taking medicine; and both stopped coming to see me. During the time, or a little before their attendance, the sight of my left eye left me from the effects of the disease. In this condition I lingered for nearly a year, when a friend brought me a bottle of the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES. When I commenced taking it I was confined to my bed, and not able to stand on the floor. After taking that bottle I felt better. I then continued until I had taken eleven bottles, when I was entirely restored, my sores all healed, my general health as good as ever, and my sight nearly restored.

MARY HODGES,
No. 1 Federal St.

State of Maryland, Baltimore City, to-wit:

This is to certify that on this 11th day of March, 1869, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Baltimore City aforesaid, Mary Hodges, and made oath in due form of law, that the matter and facts stated in the foregoing certificate are true as therein stated.

D. BRIDE,
Justice of the Peace, Western District.

It is unnecessary to say anything more regarding the curative powers of the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent.
84 Market St., Pittsburgh.
feb22

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive rubbish taste. Also Rushton's C. F. V. Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no15:d&w

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JUST OUT. "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick. RUSHTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.
Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseat "BROWN CURES THINGS." dec29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SPECIAL BARGAINS
-IN-
Dress Goods!
VELVETEENS
AND PLAIDS
Job Lots From Auction,
CHEAP.
Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Duff's College.
NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
An Old and Reliable Institution.
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Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
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Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills
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The best and Cheapest preparations for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all diseases of Throat and Lungs.
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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all female complaints. Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
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The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients, there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every comfort that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.
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A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.
Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.
Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $8,000.
Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.
Also, a farm of 47 acres, about 2 acres in bess, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.
We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.
DIRCKS & LEESTROM,
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DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
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Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving an restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and straidsmus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw
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BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Associationg
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. ju16:6mw

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.
Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet, re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.
LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.
The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.
As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

CAUSES OF DELAY IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

VERSAILLES, December 14.—The delay in the bombardment of Paris was caused partly by a quarrel between Generals Blumenthal and Von Roon. The latter wished to use army horses to bring up the guns, while the former insisted that it was impossible to spare them. Von Roon finally yielded, and four hundred horses are now going from Germany to drag the siege guns from the railway terminus.

BAD ROADS AND SCARCITY OF FOOD IN THE GERMAN CAMPS.

The condition of the roads is fearful and food very scarce in the German camps. Some of the troops have been without meat for three days.

THE NEW LOAN A SUCCESS.

BERLIN, December 17.—The new loan has met with great success. Four times the amount has been subscribed for, the greater portion in thaler bonds and the remainder in sterling bonds.

RUSSIA,

In reply to the Prussian note in regard to Luxemburg, says that the King of Holland must disprove the charges brought against the Duchy, or give guarantees that its obligation of neutrality shall not be violated again. If, however, the charges alleged are proven, Prussia is justified in annexing to the territory.

ROUTED.

The French were driven from Bendome yesterday.

RELIEVED FOR EVACUATION.

DIJON, December 17.—via BERLIN.—The Prussians attacked the French near Longeau and drove them into their fortress. The French loss was two hundred. The military commander of Tours has been relieved for the precipitate evacuation of the place.

FRENCH GUNBOATS CRUISING.

LONDON, December 17.—The French gunboats are cruising between Cherbourg and Havre. No Prussians have appeared near either port.

CHANZY HEAVILY REINFORCED.

BORDEAUX, December 17.—The Prussians did not attack General Chanzy yesterday, as was expected. The forces under Chanzy have received heavy reinforcements. It is understood now that the four Generals commanding the main divisions of the Army of the Loire, viz, Chanzy, Bourbaki, Joures and Joureziberoy, have concerted plans for a simultaneous advance, all having been largely reinforced.

GERMANS RETREATING.

The Germans are retreating all along the valley of the Loire.

The French Government has dismissed Gen. Sol from service. The charge against him was that he hastily abandoned Tours, leaving behind guns and other material of war, though no enemy had appeared near the city. The Government, in accordance with the law which condemns to death Generals who too hastily surrender their posts, has ordered, by a degree, an enquiry into the capitulation of Strasburg and Metz. As regards Gen. Urich, this procedure is a mere matter of form, but in Bazaine's case the investigation will be a serious affair.

FRENCH TROOPS ENTHUSIASTIC.

The national forces in the north have gained fresh advantages. The Prussians now appear to be concentrating near Grelat to attack Havre. The latter place has three hundred and fifty cannon and a strong garrison, and will be defended to the last. Another grand review was held here to-day of the new troops going to the front. The men gave enthusiastic cries of Vive La Republique as they marched past the hotel of the ministry.

Gambetta is still with the army of the Loire.

Herald Special.

THE FRENCH CONFIDENT.

LONDON, December 18.—Dispatches from Paris of the 11th inst., state that the sortie of Gen. Ducrot was satisfactory and has demonstrated where the Germans are weak. Gen. Ducrot is confident of his ability to break through the German lines at the proper moment.

The active army in the field is in good health and spirits, is well fed and is 200,000 strong.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER SORTIE.

Preparations are making for another sortie on a large scale.

THE THEATRES OPENING.

Some of the theatres have been reopened, as it is believed performances in them will have a beneficial effect, and besides will relieve the monotony of the ordinary round of daily life.

Goods are plentiful and street cabs are numerous, so their horses, at any rate, have not been eaten.

PROVISIONS PLENTY IN PARIS.

The news from Paris up to the 13th is that fresh meat, eggs, fish and poultry are gone, but the supply of horse meat will last two months; of bread, wine and cheese four months, and of salt meats and salt fish two months. Gen. Trochu has taken possession of all the food and wines, and the population is now supplied by the military Commissariat the same as soldiers. A surrender of the city is unthought of.

The

REVERSES AT ORLEANS

Have not disturbed the equanimity of Palladines. His army did good service in depleting the force of the besiegers.

Every Parisian is armed, and the city can hold out three months longer without great suffering. The mortality is large, but not enough to create alarm. There are no epidemics, or deaths from starvation or want.

THE OUTSIDE WORKS

have been pushed forward, which has compelled an enlargement of the line of investment and consequently made the enemy weaker in the field. From the works the marksmen command the roads formerly out of range.

The German positions have been enormously strengthened, but they feel the scarcity of men.

VERSAILLES, December 13.—The German accounts of recent sorties evade the truth. Ducrot was entirely successful as far as he went. He held the peninsula of St. Maure against the German attempts to recover it and retired after ascertaining the failure of Palladinis.

TTE GERMAN LEADERS ARE UNEASY

On account of their lines being weakened, and fear the success of a massed sortie.

THE DEMAND

For the bombardment of Paris is great. Three councils of war have been held. Von Moltke fears the formation of a large army in the South, it being further away, and there being more difficulty in reaching it, he is unwilling to allow Prince Frederick Charles to go too far from Paris.

BISMARCK IS PRESSING

Energetically the political movement to destroy the Republican Government. Peace is absolutely necessary, and he is ready to make a coalition with the Emperor, or any other representative who is willing and able to make terms.

THE REPORTED SUBMISSION

of the English government to Bismarck's overbearing demands, in regard to Luxemburg, has intensified the indignation against the Ministry. Granville it is said, opposed the humiliation. The *Standard* declares the action of England is an abdication as a European power. The Ministry are accused of cowardice for refusing to publish Bismarck's letter and their own reply. A violent attack is anticipated on the meeting of Parliament, and the downfall of the Ministry is imminent.

THE FRENCH MAKE ANOTHER SORTIE.

LILLE, December 16.—It is rumored that another sortie has been made from Paris, which accounts for the rapid withdrawal of the German forces from this region. It is said the French came out from behind their fortifications in immense force, and have already completely invested Versailles. Fighting is now going on in the direction of Albert and Abbeville.

CHANZY'S ARMY ENGAGE THE PRUSSIANS.

World special.

TOURS, December 16.—An engagement between the main body of Chanzy's army and the Prussians occurred yesterday near Blois. The Prussians were repulsed, but the result is yet indecisive.

FRENCH PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED.

LONDON, December 16.—The French ports Fecamp, Dieppe and Havre are to be blockaded.

(World Special.)

THE ANGLO-FRANCO CONFERENCE

LONDON, December 17.—The Conference will meet before Christmas. France will be represented by M. Thiers.

M. Tissaud, formerly Charge d'Affairs at Constantinople, is in London.

The Queen's speech will recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to examine into the fishery question, in order to settle upon some terms that may prove acceptable to America.

The journals of to-day, in refering to the triumph of the peace party in the Cabinet, say that the government has signed England's abdication as a great power.

FLORENCE, December 17.—The King elect of Spain will sail on Monday next for Madrid.

ATHENS, December 16, via London.—The new Greek Cabinet is composed as follows: Commoudores, President of Council; Cotostavios, Minister of Justice; Bozzaries, Minister of War; Sotierohouls, Minister of Finance; Christofoulas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Amargyyos, Minister of Marine.

THE FAR WEST.

Express Robber Arrested—The Lady Bryan Mine Sold at Auction.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—J. K. Bear, charged with taking twelve thousand dollars from the Telegraph Express Company at Brownsville, Nebraska, two years since, was arrested at Portland, Oregon, yesterday and placed in irons on board the steamship California for San Francisco, en route east. He had been employed on the Oregon & California Railroad, in full charge of the Oregon city office, under the name of A. J. Curtis. He bore a high reputation there.

The mill and mine of the Lady Bryan Company, at Virginia, Nevada, was sold by order of the United States District Court, yesterday, at auction, and was purchased by Kennedy & Mallon for nine thousand dollars. The Bryan stock is now entirely valueless.

A Vigilant committee, three hundred strong, fully armed and organized, attacked the jail at Los Angelos yesterday, took therefrom Michael Lochenai, the murderer, of Jacob Bell and others and hung him. He confessed the murder but expressed no contrition. Parsons, Squires, Cockrell and Chapman, the Pacific Railroad robbers, were convicted at Washoe City yesterday. Bell, who turned States evidence, was acquitted.

NEW MEXICO.

Desperate Encounter at El Paso—Two Men Instantly Killed—A Third Severely Wounded—Gold Mines Discovered Near Chihuahua—Great Excitement, &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SANTA FE, N. M., December 18.—The daily *Post* of the 16th has full particulars of a horrible tragedy which took place at El Paso, Texas, on the 7th inst. It appears that Senator Formtain got into a dispute with B. F. Williams, a lawyer, who fired a revolver at him twice, severely but not dangerously wounding him. Williams then fled to his rooms, where Judge Gaylord J. S. Clark, of the Twenty-fifth Texas District, with a posse of men, followed and attempted to arrest him, when Williams rushed out with a double barreled gun and shot Judge Clark through the heart, killing him instantly. Captain French, of the State Police, then fired at Williams and killed him instantly. Great excitement prevailed, and public sentiment was against Williams. Judge Clark's funeral was the most imposing ever witnessed in El Paso.

The *Post's* Chihuahua, Mexico, correspondent gives a glowing account of the newly discovered placer mines near Chihuahua, and says they are even richer than expected. Twelve men in eight hours, washed out over thirty-seven ounces of gold in one day. Next day they got $500, and have averaged over $300 per day. Great excitement prevails, and a general rush is being made to the new mines.

About twenty four inches of snow has fallen within the last twenty-four hours.

Jack McLaughlin, one of a notorious gang of outlaws, in Robeson county, N. C., and for whose capture large rewards have been offered by the Governor of the State and the authorities of Robeson county, was killed on Friday, near Argill, by Henry Boggs. The affair caused a great deal of excitement and much rejoicing in Robeson county, where McLaughlin's many bloody deeds made him a terror to all good citizens. A company of United State soldiers are still in that county aiding the citizens' efforts to capture or kill McLaughlin's confederates.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress----Third Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON Dec. 16, 1870.

Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from Mr. Drake, saying that he had on the 13th inst., transmitted to the Governor of Missouri, his resignation as a member of the Senate, to take effect on the 19th inst.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from Wm. F. Wells, Geo. T. Bigelow and many of the most eminent merchants of Boston, averse to the proposed annexation of San Domingo, setting forth their belief hat the same would be a great calamity to this country, leading to great frauds and corruption, and probably to war with the French part of the island, which could only be avoided by a subsequent purchase of that part by the government, which would, in value, be a large annual expenditure, without any compensating results. The effect, which would be a wide spread belief that the present war tax on incomes was kept up for the purchase of foreign territory. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back, adversely, various bills for the abolition of the income tax, and, upon his request, said bills were placed upon the calendar.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House bill making the appropriation for revenue cutters. Passed.

The following bill was introduced and referred:

By Mr. THAYER, for the relief of Rear Admiral Henry Ward.

Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. SCOTT, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in advance of the Engineer's report, on the subject relating to the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, and on motion of Mr. COLE, concerning the improvement of the harbors of the ports of Wilmington and San Diego, California.

The bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company being before the Senate, on motion of Mr. Cameron, objection was made by Mr. Bayard to any further chartering by Congress of private corporations, other than in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CAMERON spoke of the importance of the Company to the Government in the transportation of its bonds and money, and its reliable character.

An amendment, suggested by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was adopted, making corporations individually liable for debts of the concern. The bill was discussed until after the expiration of the morning hour.

An amendment, by Mr. Bayard, prevailed, subjecting the property of the company where it can be situated to taxation under the State laws, and the bill finally passed; yeas, 31; nays, 15.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession relative to the organized bodies of disloyal and evil disposed persons in the State of North Carolina, which have in view, or threaten, resistance to the executive laws of the United States, or the denial of United States citizens, equal protection by the laws and their rights under the Constitution, and also what murders and outrages, for political purposes, have been committed.

House.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution instructing the Postmaster General to communicate the actual cost to the government, by the thousand, of stamped envelopes furnished under the existing contract, and the price at which they are sold by the government. Adopted.

Mr. MERCIER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill repealing the Third section of the act of July 15, 1870, to provide for the compensation of grand and petit jurors in United States Courts. Passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to encourage ship building and ship owning in the United States. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Mr. PORTER, from the Reconstruction Committee reported a bill removing political disabilities from some twenty-five persons, chiefly residing in Virginia, and from W. K. Turner, of Nashville, Tenn., Judge of the Davidson County Court, which position he holds in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to strike out the name of W. K. Turner, because he had accepted an office for which he was disqualified, thereby subjecting himself to the penalties provided in the Fourteenth Amendment. Relected, and the bill passed by a vote of 111 ayes to 52 nays.

The House then proceed to the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Hoover, renovating the duties on sugar.

Mr. WOOD commented on the loose legislation in Congress which rendered it so frequently necessary to amend the laws. The bill was passed.

Mr. SHANKS introduced a bill to dispose of the Cherokee Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers only. Referred.

The House at 2.30 adjourned till Monday.

WORCESTER MASS.

Terrific Explosion—Mayor Blake Killed—Several Others Severely Injured—Loss, &c., &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WORCESTER, Mass., December 18.—Hon. Joseph B. Blake, Mayor of this city, died this morning, aged forty-four years. His death was the result of injuries received at an explosion at the gas works, on Friday night. His symptoms were not considered dangerous till last night, he appearing until then to be in a fair way to recover. It is said the effect of his injuries was aggravated by his anxiety about the business of the Gas Company, of which he was agent, and this is supposed to have hastened his death. Deceased had just been elected to his sixth term of office as mayor, and was one of the most useful and popular of our citizens. His death has cast a gloom over the city. Bells were tolled at noon and the sad event alluded to in feeling terms in nearly all our churches. Deceased leaves a wife and five children. It is said to-night that McAuliffe, foreman of the gas works, was injured by the explosion and cannot recover, his injuries being greater than was at first reported.

The financial loss is much greater than was supposed, it being said to be estimated at from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

The cause of the accident has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The city is without gas, the supply being for the present cut off. The ground and buildings around the scene of the disaster bear evidence of the terrible effects of the explosion.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Report of the Auditor of State, Showing Its Financial Condition.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

COLUMBUS, December 18.—The Auditor of State's report, just submitted to the Governor, shows that the receipts of Ohio, for State purposes, last year, were $4,837,000; disbursements, $4,071,000; estimated receipts for same purposes, next year, $5,670,000; disbursements, $5,963,000; total valuation of property on tax duplicate, for 1871, is $1,167,000,000; total tax, levied for 1871, about $23,463,000. Of this amount $18,797,000 are for local and county purposes. The total levies in Ohio for the last five years amounts to about $88,500,000.

MONETARY.

Gold Dull—Money Active—Bank Statement—Stocks Steady.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Gold has not been very active to-day, opening at 110½, selling up to 110⅞, and closing at 110⅝@110¾.

Loans were made at from 6 to 7 per cent. in gold per annum.

The clearances were about fifty-two thousand dollars.

Government have been dull and heavy and all off from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. as compared with last night's prices; '67 were the most active.

Money was very active in the forenoon at from 7 per cent. in gold to 1-16 of 1 per cent. per day, but late in the day returned to the condition of the case that some loans were being made as low as 5 per cent., but this was exceptional; 6 per cent. is the general rate: The indications are that the worst of the stringency is over.

The following were the changes in the items in the Bank Statement, as compared with last week: Loans—decrease, $763,315. Specie—increase, $2,044,725. Legal Tenders—decrease, $1,681,942. Deposits—decrease, $2,156,964. Circulation—decrease, $311,191.

Stocks opened steady at last night's prices, and have gradually advanced to the old quotations. Dealings were large and excited for the entire list. Rumors were actively spread yesterday, aimed at the credit of a leading Loan and Trust Company, as having lent money on "unsafe speculative securities," meaning the Western Union shares. They are without foundation.

The directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad have issued circulars advising the stockholders to sanction a 7 per cent. dividend in stock on the common stock.

In State bonds there was a steady market for Tennessee's of both classes and for Missouri's, while South Carolina bonds are weaker.

ST. LOUIS.

Grand Bethoeven Musical Festival—A Swindler Arrested—Workmen go back on Gov. Brown—Peaceable Disposition of Indians, &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, December 18.—The one hundredth birthday of Bethooven, the musical composer, was celebrated last night by a musical festival at the Philharmonic Hall, participated in by a large portion of the professional and amateur talent of the city.

J. L. Hoggle, representing himself as owner of a large plantation in Carroll county, Mississippi, was arrested here yesterday, for obtaining goods on false pretenses.

Twenty seven working men whose names were appended to an address delivered to Governor Brown, a few days ago, publish a card to-day repudiating said address and denying that they signed it.

A Peoria dispatch says that the large flour mill at Chatsworth, Livingston county, Ill., belonging to Mr. Wienland, has been burned. Loss $20,000; insurance $10,000.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a special from Fort Gibson, Indian territory, of the 15th, as follows: Special Indian Commissioners Campbell, Long and Farwell reached here last night from Okmulgee, where they have been in attendance on the great Indian council. Matters there are progressing harmoniously, and there is every prospect that a new government will be organized of the confederate nations and tribes in the Indian territory. On the 11th inst. the council unanimously adopted the commissioners' report providing for the drafting of a constitution, and the organization of a Government republican in form, and not inconsistent with pre-existing treaties with the United States. The report was adopted by a vote of forty-eight to three, those voting in the negative being a portion of the Cherokee delegation.

A committee of twelve was then appointed, with Wm. P. Ross, of the Cherokees, as chairman, to draft a constitution for the Indian confederacy. The committee met and divided into four sub committees on bill of rights and executive, legislative and judicial departments. They are earnestly engaged in their several duties, and are expected to report in a few days so that their work can be adopted at the present session, which is limited to thirty days.

The commissioners were invited to address the convention, and did so in words of encouragement. They were heartily received and complimentary resolutions thanking them for their visit were unanimously passed. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General Parker, next day addressed the general council. He gave a history of the causes that led to the incorporation in all the treaties of 1866 authority to call this council; he said that the object was to form a good confederation of all the tribes resident in the Indian country, a government exclusively of Indians, ultimately to become one of the States of the Union; that Congress would annually make appropriations to pay expenses; that courts of justice should be established, so that citizens of the Indian territory should not be dragged to Van Buren to be tried on minor charges. He advised them to form a unity of interest against the encroachments of white men now pressing on them from north, east, and southi and gave them words of encouragement in the progress they had made in their efforts at civilization.

The visit of these gentlemen has had a most happy effect. The confederate government embraces the following tribes and nations, viz: Cherokees, Choctaws, Muskekee or Creeks, Ottawas, Eastern Pawnees, Quapaws, Senecas, Wyandotts, confederate Peorias, Sacs and Foxes, and absented Pawnees. Great and Little Osages, Seminoles and Chickasaws. Delegates from all the above tribes are represented in the council, and some are expected from the wild tribes.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1870.

It is said by one of the members of the House Select Committee on Postal Telegraphs, that the entire committee are of opinion that the time has come for the Government to intervene in some form, but there is a difference as to the method or means by which this should be done. Mr. Washburne, Chairman, who has obtained the unanimous consent of the committee, will report his bill, probably when that committee shall again be called together, but with some changes from that of last session. The most essential alteration is in regard to the appraisement of telegraph property, which it is proposed the Government shall acquire from the respective companies.

Deputy Marshal Phillips to-day arrested Roderick R. Butler, Representative from Tennessee, on a bench warrant. Butler expressed surprise and showed the deputy a power of attorney for collecting certain moneys. He was brought before Judge Carter and required to give security in the sum of four thousand dollars for his appearance at court. Representative Stokes, Butler's colleague, gave the required security.

Attorney General Akerman, in a lengthy decision in regard to the Pacific Railroad, says that the government may retain the entire amount of compensation for services rendered it by the company, applying the same to the interest paid by the United States, unless such interest shall have been repaid by the company, and in that event one half the compensation for such services may be reserved and applied to the principal of the bonds.

Central Market, on Pennsylvania avenue, was burned early this morning, with all its contents, and two men were suffocated.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The London "Examiner" on American Affairs—The Mecklenburg Diet—Miscellaneous—Treaty Ratified—&c., &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LONDON, December 17.—The *Examiner*, of yesterday, has an editorial article on the late message of President Grant and the relation between the United States and Great Britain. It urges that the questions at issue between the two countries be left to a court of arbitration, and that such court sit permanently.

BERLIN, December 16.—The Mecklenburg diet has rejected the project submitted by the government for the payment by the Duchy of 28,000 francs toward the redemption of the Scheldt dues. Resolves providing for the payment of 14,000 francs, were, however, adopted, leaving the remainder of the 28,000 francs to be paid by the Hanse towns.

LONDON, December 16.—It is said that the delay on the part of the French government in acceeding to the London conference is due wholly to the difficulty of communication between Bordeaux and Paris.

The Prussian government charges that the French Consul at Luxemburg keeps open his office for the re-enlistment of fugitives from the French army.

CARLSRHUE, December 16.—The Baden Chambers has ratified the Federal treaty looking to the annexation of the State to the German Confederation.

BRUSSELS, December 16.—The Provisional French Government advertises the payment of the January interest on the national debt.

LONDON, December 17.—A railway collision occurred to-day near Bolton. The engineer was killed and the fireman and twelve passengers injured.

NEW YORK.

Departure of the Guerriere—Marriage Ceremony—Bishop Bailey Purchases Real Estate—Careless Railroad Man Admitted to Bail &c., &c.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The United States frigate Guerriere sailed yesterday for Lisbon, where she will probably become flagship to Admiral Boggs, who will soon go out on a Cunard steamer to relieve Admiral Glisson, in command of the European Squadron. The Guerriere will make the entire passage under sale and is expected to reached Fouda in fifteen days, and Lisbon in a month. Just before her departure yesterday, the marriage ceremony was performed by the Chaplain in the Admiral's cabin, between a seaman and a Brooklyn lady. The ship's officers provided an elegant entertainment in honor of the event.

The brig La Creole cleared yesterday for Curacoa, with one hundred cases of muskets and a quantity of war material, supposed to be destined for Cuba.

The Catholic Bishop, Bailey, of Newark, has purchased for $90,000, the Seacaucus race course as a site for an Orphan Asylum and Reformatory Institution for his diocese.

Owen McKenna, flagman, through whose carelessness the train plunged through the open draw bridge at Flushing last week, has been bailed in the sum of $5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The number of immigrants arrived last week was 1,946.

Captain Norris Randall Norton, a well known writer for the press, and for some time assistant city editor of the *Tribune*, died in this city this evening. He was formerly connected with the Cincinnati press, and during the war commanded a company in the Fifth Ohio cavalry. He served with distinction and was seriously wounded at the siege of Corrinth. At the time of his death he was chief clerk in the Board of Health, in which position he contributed numerous valuable hygenic articles to the leading dailies of the city.

The Schenectady *Star* of the 17th contains an article relating to the mysterious disappearance of Chancelor Lansing. The writer says the chancelor hung himself in his room in the City Hotel in New York; that his body was secretly removed by his brother and buried in the family vault in that city, and that the manner in which he came to his death was hushed up. Insanity, caused by the loss of his property, is ascribed as the motive for suicide. The writer,s information was obtained from a minister in this city, who expressed himself confident that the assertions made are true.

CINCINNATI.

Large Demonstration by Catholics—Protests Against the Invasion of the Papal Dominion by King Victor Emanuel.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—A large demonstration occurred at Covington today to protest against the invasion of the Papal Dominion by King Victor Emanuel. Fully five thousand persons were in the procession, with eight bands of music The organization was effected at the Cathedral, after which a protest was adopted, charging the invasion as an iniquitous and criminal attack upon civil society and a nefarious robbery. The temporal possession of the Holy See was held for the common good. Catholics everywhere and the Sovereign Pontiff could neither alienate or surrender them. That spoliation of the Holy See was an outrageous act of injustice to religion and the Catholic Church.

The protest sets forth specifically the injurious effects likely to follow spoliation, concluding with the statement that it would reduce the Catholic Church to the nursing of the Mother of Saints, and freemen to the condition of abject slavery.

In conclusion, it assures the Pope that their loyalty to the Holy See is Catholic and indefectable.

Active measures are to be adopted to greatly increase the water works of this city. Public attention is mainly directed to a point several miles above the city, from which to take additional water.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., December 18.—The German Catholics of this city held a large meeting to-night and denounced Victor Emanuel's occupation of Rome, and pledged themselves to fidelity in support of the Pope's sovereignty, and took measures to form a Peter's pence society. Rev. Messrs. Kutasay and Viefhaus made eloquent speeches.

The Dayton, Ohio, Mineral Region Railroad has filed a certificate. The proposed road runs through Montgomery, Green, Clarke, Madison, Fayette, Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Muskingkum, Noble, Guernsey, Monroe and Belsmont to Bellair. Capital two and a half millions.

A German named Von Foags was found in the canal to-night. He has been missing several days.

Graves, of Lodoga, Indiana, who was robbed of a large sum of money in a house of prostitution here, has recently had five hundred dollars returned, in addition to the amount recovered at the time. The money comes from an unknown source. Suspicion is rife that the police know too much of the transaction.

The loss by the burning of Neilson's brick yard, Saturday morning, will be seven thousand dollars. Insured in National and Tobacco for two thousand dollars each.

NEWS BREVITIES.

The change of gauge of the track on the Great Western Railroad, between Toronto city and Hamilton, commenced on the 17th and has been completed. A train left at 3:30 for Hamilton.

O'Baldwin, the prize fighter, declines to accept the condition of pardon from the house of correction, which required him to leave the State of Massachusetts within twenty-four hours, never to return.

Wm. R. Schroeder, book-keeper for Cook, Coburn & Co., of Chicago, advertising agents, turns out to be a defaulter to that concern to the amount of $2,000, all of which he has pilfered within the past two years.

Unusually cool weather was prevailing throughout California on the 17th. At 8 A. M., the thermometer at Sacramento was thirty-four, and at San Francisco fifty. Heavy rains are prevailing in Southern California.

A large gas well was struck on the grounds of the Erie Car Company in Erie, Pa., on Saturday, the waste gas of which lights several squares. Erie is now illuminated nightly by waste gas. Over thirty wells have been sunk and all struck large veins of gas.

The new Opera House in Terre Haute, Indiana, a magnificent dramatic temple, erected at a cost of $165,000, will be opened for the first time on Monday evening, on which occasion John E. Owens will commence a short engagement. The event excites great interest.

The entire stock of the American Steamship Company has been subscribed for at Philadelphia. Double the amount required was offered. Offers have also been made for bonds to be issued, secured by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Col. Bachelder passed through New York on Saturday en route to Gettysburg, where he will meet goverment engineers and point out to them the positions of the various earthworks at the time of the great battle there, which have since become obliterated.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* of the 17th says the suspension of fourteen firms of manufacturers, commission houses and jobbers in the shoe trade during the past two weeks, has caused not only excitement but alarm for the credit and future course of business.

Franklin Kettle and his wife, two of the oldest and most respectable residents of Stephentown near Troy, New York., were murdered on Thursday night by their son, who is blind. The father and son had some dispute about a will, which culminated in murder. The murderer has been arrested, and is now in jail in this city.

A fatal accident occurred on the 17th, on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Rochefield, Warren county. As train No 10 coming south neared that station, Enoch Johnson, train boy, fell from the rear platform of the car and received injuries which caused his death. The body was taken to Nashville for interment.

It has been discovered that the Catholic people and clergy in San Francisco have been badly swindled lately by an imposter who claimed to be a bishop from Persia. He dressed in gorgeous raiment, preached in several churches and raised considerable sums to build churches in Asia, with which he decamped.

Sixty-four quarters of beef and eleven calves were seized and condemned by the health officer of Chicago, on Saturday at Kinzie street market as being of a character totally unfit for consumption. The owner of the vile stuff claimed it was not intended for home consumption, but that he was then engaged in shipping it to New York city, to be made into Bologna sausages. His story proved false, for instead of shipping it as he stated, he had delivered considerable quantities to market men in the city. At one place where a quantity of the beef was discovered the butcher claimed that he was going to corn it for the Michigan market. The calves seized were so youthful that they had never enjoyed the luxury of the first drop of milk from their maternals. The Health Board are determined to prosecute every case of this class of rascality.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

The Washington County Murder on Trial—Conviction of Emily Brown.

Yesterday morning the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Emily Brown, came into the Washington County Court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The defendant, with John Fullman and Jerry Knight were charged with the murder of Samuel Brown, on a joint indictment. They asked to be tried separately, however, which request was granted by the Court, when it was decided to try Emily Brown first. The jury had been out for twenty hours before it arrived at a conclusion. The case was tried before Judge Atchison.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

A Thieving Radical Swindling Democrats by Representing Himself an Agent of The Post.

A gentleman and most excellent friend of THE POST writes us the following letter. It is almost needless to say that the chap who is operating is a first-class swindler, and if caught will stand a chance of going to the penitentiary:

LIGONIER, December 20, 1870.

Messrs Editors of The Post:

There has been a notorious scamp opperating in this county, swindling the farmers out of their money. He represents himself as an agent for the THE DAILY AND WEEKLY POST. He promises a sewing mschine and The Daily and Weekly to some for $10 in advance, and to others The Daily and Weekly for one year, and a premium sheep, and succeeded in getting some ten or fifteen subscribers and from $100 to $150 cash out of Ligonier and Cook townships. He promised to deliver the machines and sheep in Ligonier on last Saturday, and had made arrangements with a man to go to Latrobe with a team to bring the machines and sheep to Ligonier. When the teamster went to Latrobe the man was not to be found. I understand he has been operating at other points in the same way. You will please expose him and caution the public against such swindles.

Yours in haste,

* * *

A PITTSBURGHER MURDERED.

A Youthful Assassin—His Arrest—Preliminary Hearing—Burial of the Victim.

We learn from our Wheeling exchanges of the murder in that city of a man named Cornelius Sullivan, formerly a citizen of Pittsburgh. The deceased, it appears, was stabbed in the saloon of Gregory Warner, Center Wheeling, on last Sunday. Before his death, which occurred on the ensuing Wednesday, he made a statement to Esquire Clohan, in which he accused John Mulcarran of having stabbed him.

As soon as notice of his death was given to the Justice, he summoned a jury, who, after a view of the body of Sullivan, brought in a verdict charging that the deceased came to his death by a wound received from a knife or other sharp instrument in the hands of John Mulcarren. The evidence before the Coroner's jury shows conclusively that the stabbing was most malicious and cold blooded, not the slightest provocation having been given by the deceased.

Sullivan was an unmarried man, and had left this city for Wheeling about two months since. Among his acquaintances he was known as a very quiet man whose only fault was that he would drink occasionally to excess. His assassin is a boy of about nineteen years of age, who has frequently figured before the police court at Wheeling. Mulcarren is in jail and stoutly denies any connection with the death of Sullivan.

The Wheeling *Register*, of Thursday, says,

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, Justice Clohan, assisted by Justices Gillespy, Johnson and Kammer, sat in the Court House for the purpose of hearing the preliminary examination of John Mulcarren, charged with the murder of Cornelius Sullivan on the night of December 16.

The Court House was crowded with people anxious to hear the particulars of this most deliberate and cold-blooded murder, but the prisoner, on the advice of his counsel, waived an examination and was committed to jail without bail to answer the charge of murder in the first degree before the Circuit Court at its next term.

The murdered man, Sullivan, was buried yesterday. As he was without friends or relatives here, and without money, his fellow-workmen generously raised sufficient funds to give him a decent burial.

THE GREEN EYED MONSTER.

A Scene at the Union Depot—What Come of Reading a Husband's Letters.

A young married woman, the wife of an iron manufacturer, was yesterday the victim of rather a ridiculous mistake. Her fears had almost made her blind. She noticed in the pockets of her husband's coat several letters, addressed in very familiar language, to her husband, and although she was perfectly acquainted with all his female relations, did not recognize in nicely worded notes the earnest importunities of a young cousin to procure for her a situation in one of the ward schools. The notes were mailed at Brinton's Station, and were several in number. The iron merchant, whilst he had busied himself to procure the situation for the young girl, had thoughtlessly kept it quiet from his wife, who was a little high strung any way about school marms. He received an invitation to have his young friend present at the next teachers institute, and sent her word to that effect. She replied that she would be in on the 3:05 train, and requested that he should meet her. The jealous wife also complied, and on the meeting of the young lady and the husband at the depot, a scene of the most entertaining nature took place before the infuriated wife was brought to a full sense of the ridiculous position in which she had placed herself.

THE Fire Commissioners of Chicago are now discussing the question of whether they shall take measures to procure the necessary legislation to stop the erection of Mousard roofs to buildings or not. It is claimed that these roofs are nothing but tinder-boxes, and that when they take fire they are entirely out of the reach of water from the steam fire engines. The matter is mostly the consideration of our Fire Commissioners or Councils, as Mousard roofs have not yet become epidemic in this city.

RESCUED FROM SHAME.

Praiseworthy Action of a "Fashionfonable" Woman—A Young Girl Rescued From a Sad Life.

Last night the mistress of what is occasionally termed a "fashionable house," and which is located on one of the streets running off Wylie, not far from its upper terminus, came to the office of one of our Aldermen and told him a story which was briefly as follows: A few days since there came to her house a girl aged about nineteen years, passably good looking, and who gave the name of Jennie Wilkinson. It being her first appearance in a house of that kind, the girl was talked to and warned to turn back and lead a virtuous life by the mistress. The girl, infatuated by a love of dress, and believing, as she had been told, that "sporting girls" always had plenty of money, refused to heed good advice, even if it was given her by one who knows only too well the utter wretchedness which follows the adoption of such a life. In return, however, for the interest the mistress took in her welfare, Jennie informed the woman of certain portions of her past life. Among other things, Jennie said she had run away from home, leaving a mother and a grandmother, aged seventy-two years, almost heartbroken. She said, further, that her mother lived near Lock Haven. In conclusion, she declared that she had voluntarily entered upon a life of shame, and was determined never to go back to hard work again. Having heard the story, the Alderman sent a policeman after the girl and she was brought to the Alderman's office, where, after a great deal of persuasion, she consented to remain until this morning, when she promised to return to her home at Lock Haven. The action on the part of the keeper of the house referred to, is, to say the least, praiseworthy.

City Mortality.

Weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending December 18, 1870:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident, 2; Angina Pectoria, 2; Bronchitas, 2; Bronchal Ahscess, 1; Consumption, 4; Croup, 2; Disease of the Heart, 1; Disease of the Lungs, 1; Dropsy, general, 1; Dropsy of the Brain, 1; Dropsy of the Chest, 1; Dysentery, 1; Scarlet Fever, 6; Typhoid, 3; Enchelocle, 1; Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammatisn of Brain and Mening's, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, 1; Kidneys, Brights disease, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Unknown, 1; Still Births, 5.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	12	From 30 to 40	2
From 1 to 2	4	" 40 to 50	2
" 2 to 5	4	" 50 to 60	1
" 5 to 10	3	" 60 to 70	1
" 10 to 15		" 70 to 80	2
" 15 to 20		" 80 to 90	
" 20 to 30		" 90 to 100	

Males, 26; Females, 13; White, 37; Colored, 2; Total, 39.

J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

In Season.

While the advertising agent for Helmbold was putting up his mammoth posters in New Haven, Ct., on a large board near a bookstore, a young lady very richly dressed in silks and satins, but evidently one of the "shoddy," seeing the advertisement, supposing it to be a concert or circus, stepped into a bookstore where tickets are usually sold to such entertainments, and asked the clerk for "Two tickets to Helmbold's Buchu." Of course the polite clerk excused the matter as well as possible, and the lady retired amid the suppressed laughter of several "bloods" who were present.—*Sunday Mercury, N. Y.* W&W

Drs. L. & T. L. Oldshue

132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa, have an immense number of patients from all parts of the country.

They cure the worst cases known, and promise relief in every case where a reasonable hope can be entertained.

Send a vial of morning urine by EXPRESS, with the name, *age*, and P. O. address of the patient, and have the analysis made, and the necessary medicines sent. D&W.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. G. BRADY & CO., No. 62 Wood street:

GOLD	110⅜
United States 6s, 1881	113
" " 5-20s, 1862	107⅜
" " 5-20s, 1864	107⅛
" " 5-20s, 1865	107¼
" " 10-40s	106⅛
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	108⅜
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	106⅜
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	110½
Due Coupons	
Union Pacific Railroad	72½
Central Pacific Railroad	97
Cy. Pacifics	110

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, December 22, 1870.

REMARKS.—Since our last there has been no change in the general tone of the market worthy of note, nor may it be expected until after the incoming of the new year, and the workings of the new tariff. Just now the price of turkeys, geese, ducks, etc., seems to be the all-absorbing topic—Christmas coming only once a year must be duly honored, and the inevitable turkey, with its accompaniments, is among the necessities. Flour for the past week has presented no changes in prices, nor is there anything from which we might infer a change for weeks to come. Mills and stores have on hand a fair supply, and report a fair local trade. Grain is in fair supply, and prices remain as rates quoted. Bacon, new cured, is in limited supply, and will remain so for some days, as the heavy bulk is not yet ready for being thrown upon the market. The produce and local markets are supplied with everything necessary for the holidays in the way of edibles. The following are the receipts of the leading articles since our last issue, viz: Dressed hogs, 141 head; Oats, 557 sacks; Flour, 330 barrels; Apples, 65 barrels; Wheat, 603 sacks; Corn, 920 sacks; Rye, 222 sacks; Barley, 421 sacks Cheese, 59 boxes; Butter, 45 packages; Bulk meat, 1,812 pieces; Bacon, 45 tierce.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off, although the market was firm. Prices have not advanced; we can report sales at $2 50@3 00 for fair to medium; $3 25 for choice lots. The receipts were 65 bbls.

PROVISIONS—We can report a firm market, with a fair jobbing demand for local purposes. We quote as follows: New sugar cured hams 18½@19c; breakfast bacon 17@18c; shoulders 12½@12¾c per pound. Mess pork $20 00@20 50. Lard, new in tierces, 13¾c; in buckets, 14¾c per pound. Mince meat 14@14½c per pound.

HOMINY—In good supply; we can report sales at $6 25 to per bl; $5 00@5 50 for common.

POULTRY—The market contains a fair supply. We can report sales of dressed chickens at 12@13c; ducks 13@14c; turkeys 14@16c; geese 13c per pound.

HONEY—In good supply, with sales at 30@33c per pound.

ONIONS—Prices have touched bottom; prices are looking up; sales were made at $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

ASHES—The supply in the market is ample for all ordinary purposes; prices, however, have undergone no particular change; sales of Soda Ash—Refined 5½ per cent., 3¾@4c; common, 4s per cent., 2½c; Potash, 7@7½c; Pearls, 9@9½c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was weaker with sales reported at 60@70c per gallon.

BUTTER—We continue to report large receipts with a declining tendency in prices; buyers are disposed to take hold sparingly, the principal demand being for choice roll for table use at 28@30c; fair to good do sold at 20@25c; very common dull at any price.

BROOM CORN—Dull and the supply exceeds the demand; sales were reported at 5@6½c per lb.

BEANS—The demand was restricted to limited lots; small white, $1 75 2 00@2 25 per bush.

BEESWAX—Steady but not active at 30@33c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull, with more sellers than buyers at $2 25@2 50 per cwt. Stock ample.

CHEESE—The receipts were moderate, and so was the demand; sales of Western Reserve 13½@16c; Ohio Factory, 15@15½c; Ohio Goshen, 16c; New York Goshen, 16½@17c; Sweitzer, 18@19c per pound.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts continue large, and a shade easier; sales 7¼, 7¾@8c per pound, in a regular way. Receipts 141 head.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply of apples in the market was large, dull and tending downward, with sales at 6@7c for new crop. Peaches scarce and firm; quarters, 8@9c; halves, 11@12c. Blackberries, 12@14c per pound.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing; prices, however, are unchanged, with sales of fresh ones at 31@32c; pickled are steady and dull at 22@25c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Market quiet; sales of live geese at 80c to the trade, and 85@90c in a retail way.

FLOUR—The market continues steady with a good trade demand; prices have been well maintained; the principal inquiry was for standard brands of Western the following: Spring, $5 75@6 00; do, $6 25 in bbls, $5 50@6 in sacks; winter wheat, $6 25 50 in bbls, $5 75@6 25 in sacks; white wheat, $7 75@7 in bbls, $5 50@6 75 in sacks.

GROCERIES—The market was firm but not very brisk as the new tariff goes into operation on the 1st trade until that time will be confined to the actual wants of the trade, after that, look out for activity in the market.

GRAIN—The market, since our last, has presented nothing of particular importance. The demand was fair and sales were regular at current rates. Wheat—The leading operators and mills are purchasing at the following:

Wheat—red winter $1 15,1 18@1 20 per bush; white $1 30, 1 35@1 35. Oats—firmer but no higher; buyers are more numerous; sales are reported from wharf and from depot at 44@46c; store, 48@50c. Corn—The receipts are increasing, still previous prices have been maintained; we are reported sales of car, mixed yellow, at 62@65c; shelled 70@75c; some 1,800 bushels changed hands at these figures. Rye—Firm but not active; holders decline making concessions in order to effect sales; we quote nominally at 80@85c from first and second hands. Barley dull with no disposition to come to terms on the part of dealers; spring held at 75@80c; fall 85@90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, December 22, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was steady but not very active; holders, however, were not disposed to make any concessions in order to effect sales; the result was, only a limited amount changed hands. We do not look for much activity until after the new year.

CRUDE.

The rates have undergone no change. The asking prices for most deliveries were 9¼c for either Spot, December, or first six months in 1871. B. O., January to July, 10@10¼c.

SALES.

3,000 bbls spot at.....9¼c.
4,000 bbls spot at.....9¼c.
800 bbls spot at.....9¼c.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one; we have seldom noticed less disposition to operate; holders were not disposed to give way; the principal enquiry was for next year's delivery. Quotations: Spot, 22½c; December, 22½@22¾c; January and February, 22¼c; March, 23½c; April to July, 24½c; May to August, 24¾c. No sales reported.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The market was quiet and easy; no spot or next week crude for sale; 23c asked for January, but sellers make small offers at these figures. Refined steady and quiet at 23c for December, and cargoes easy for January at 20c.

PHILADELPHIA—Market firm at 22½c; crude, 10½c.

OIL CITY—Market quiet but firm; $3 50 bid, and $3 55@3 60 asked for irrespective on Lower Creek; regular or sellers' option this year, Oil City delivery, is 25c more than this, and $3 85 for 46 gravity.

TITUSVILLE—Market quiet and very little doing at $3 25@3 30 on Upper Creek.

TIDIOUTE—Market firm at $3 45.

PHILADELPHIA—Crude, 10½c; refined, December, 22½c; January and February, 23½c bbl; March, 23½c; March to May, 24c; March to June, 24½c. Market firm and quiet.

TITUSVILLE—The market was slightly off again to-day, and buyers were bidding from five to ten cents lower than the prices of yesterday.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 30
1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 25
1,000 bbls Pet. Centre.....3 25
1,000 bbls Pet. Centre.....3 30
2,000 bbls lower creek, 1st 3 mos, 1871.....3 35

OIL CITY, December 21.—The river is about 32 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and very cold.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, December 17, 1870.

FREIGHT RATES.

Under the new freight tariff, which went into effect on Monday last, 40c per cwt is charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and 85@90c from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Yardmaster, C. B. Martin, reports the following as the number of cars of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules received during the week ending Saturday, December 17:

Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	150 Hogs	280
Sheep	84 Mules	5
Horses	10	
Total		529
Last week		442

CATTLE.

REMARKS—The run of cattle was lighter than it has been for many weeks, and the result was that they sold better, the prices received being from ½c to ¾c in advance of last week, with a fair prospect for their incoming week. The following were the ruling rates of the market at its close:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers.....$7 00@7 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds.....6 00@6 50
Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.....5 00@5 50
Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,000 lbs.....4 00@5 00
Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs.....4 50@5 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs during the week has been one of the largest ever known, amounting to 200 cars. The consequence was that the market came almost to a "stand still," and at the close of the week some eight or nine thousand were left un-sold. Added to the large weight of a big run last week, and the breaking of a bridge near Conman paw, renders it almost certain that prices will rule decidedly lower for some time to come. Good Baltimore hogs were sold to-day as low as 6c, and E. H. Meyers purchased a lot of packing hogs, 230 to 250 lbs, at $5 10@5 25 per cwt. Dealers assert that there are a sufficiency of hogs in the pens to last a week or more without an additional arrival, and if shippers continue to run them in it is hard to conjecture where the prices will run down to. Following were the rates at the close of the market:

Extra Philadelphia.....$5 60
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250.....5 25
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220.....5 25
Rough to common, 150 to 200.....5 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were fair, but they sold rather slowly in the belief that there would be a heavy run next week, when prices would rule lower. The ruling rates were as follows:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds.....$4 50@5 50
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds.....3 50@4 00
Mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds.....3 00@3 50
Poor rot and scallawags, by the head.....1 00@2 00

MILCH COWS.

No sales, but worth from $35 00 to $75 00 as per milking qualities.

HORSES AND MULES.

No sales reported—all shipped to the Eastern markets.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870.

FREIGHT RATES.

Under the new freight tariff, which went into effect on the 5th inst., 55c per cwt. is charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and 4 @ 90c from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

REMARKS.

The weather for the past twelve hours has been extremely cold. In consequence there were but few people in attendance at the cattle yards to-day, save those who were directly interested as sellers or buyers. Whether it was the cold weather, or a determination on the part of buyers to await lower prices, certain it is there was a decidedly dull market, and the amount of hogs left over unsold will come up to ten thousand head, while the sheep unsold would not fall short of that number. There was also a large number of cattle unadisposed of. Indeed, it would seem that buyers believe themselves masters of the situation, and are determined to get even for the high rates they have heretofore paid. In addition to the large stock in the yards, the surrounding counties were sending in droves, and every train from the West is laden with stock. What the end will be it is hard to foresee.

CATTLE.

If we except some fine show cattle which brought round prices, the ruling rates of the market were about the same as last week. The prospect, however, is that there will be a dull market during the week on account of the near approach of the holidays. Following were the closing rates of the market:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers.....$7 00@7 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200.....6 00@6 50
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100.....5 00@5 50
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000.....4 00@5 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000.....4 50@5 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs for the first three days of the week was heavier than for the last three days of last week, and they are still arriving by the thousands. Springer Hartaugh & Co. made heavy purchases at an average of 6c, and did some others; but at the close of the market there were at least ten thousand head unsold. As a general thing the hogs in the market are large sized and fat, and their owners must lose heavily, not only through the reduced prices, but from the shrinkage in weight caused by the sudden cold weather. The following are the current selling rates:

Extra Philadelphia.....$6 4
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225@250 lbs.....6 2
Good to prime New York, 180@220 lbs.....6 15
Rough to common, 150@200 lbs.....5 50

SHEEP.

There was a very heavy run of sheep, which sold slow, and the supposition is that dealers are losing money on their ventures, and will do so for the rest of the week. Prices are at least $1 per cwt. less than last week, with an unusually large stock on hand. Following were the closing rates of the market: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs., $4 50@5; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $3 50@4; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $2@3 25; poor rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50@2.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
TUESDAY, December 20, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather continues cold and blustering, and winter may be said to have fully set in. Notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the day, the stock pens were well filled with cattle, sheep and hogs—the latter being in great abundance; indeed, it seemed as though the superabundance at the Central yards on Saturday had suddenly found their way to the Allegheny pens. Sheep, too, were in heavy supply, and sold all the way up from 75c to $1 per head. Cattle were in fair supply, and went off briskly at fair prices.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following table, showing the number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received by rail during the week, was handed us by Mr. McKeown, clerk in the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

CATTLE.

Cars.		Cars.
L. S. J. Shamhey	4 Geo. Sutts	1
S. Lowenthal	1 Greenwald & K	1
G. Katz	2 A. Gree lee	2
S. Keifer	3 Andy & Bro	2
M. Varner	3 W. C. Mahollan	3
S. Kgouss	1 G. H. Reynolds	2
T. W. Sloe	1 Conrad & V	1
Marks & Bro	1 F. Brown	1
Shamhey & K	1 Thaneman & L	1
Homes L. & G	3	
S. Fleming	1 Total	33
F. W. Jenkins	1 Last week	33

HOGS.

Cars.		Cars.
F. Snyder	2 Prepaid on C. R	2
G. B. Cole	1	
Total		1
Last week		

SHEEP.

Cars.		Cars.
C. H. Moulton	1 Preptid	6
Total		3
Last week		4

In addition to the numbers indicated as above, it is proper to remark that heavy runs of cattle, sheep and hogs came in from Washington, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Westmoreland and other adjoining counties.

ADVANCED FREIGHT TARIFF.

The advanced freight tariff to eastern cities went into effect on Monday, the 5th inst., and is as follows: To New York, per 100 pounds, 90c; Philadelphia and Baltimore 85c per 100 pounds, and by the car as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$100 00	$110 00	$90 00
Philadelphia	90 00	90 00	81 00
Baltimore	90 00	90 00	81 00

The extra charge from Chicago to Pittsburgh is 55c per 100 lbs.

CATTLE.

As above stated, the run of cattle was only fair, and the stock being above the average quality, they sold freely at the prices noted below. There were some very fine "show cattle" in the market which were held at pretty steep figures, as will be seen in our report—up to $11 50.

SALES.

The following sales were reported by leading dealers in cattle, with prices received, from which the reader can form a correct opinion as to the ruling of the market:

M. Varner sold 58 head of Chicago mixed steers and heifers at $5@7 60.

P. Hartman made sale of 17 head Washington county at $5 50@5 00.

Sol. Swaabe & H. offered and sold 20 head Chicago steers at $6 25@7 12.

J. Shamberg & Bro. offered and sold 120 head Chicago mixed stock at $4 25@5 50—1 car good cattle left over.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 36 head of mixed steers and heifers at $5@5 75.

Lowenstene sold 23 head medium Chicago steers at $5 50@6 50.

J. Hazlewood sold 20 Washington county steers and heifers at $5@6 00.

Snee & Chamberlain made sale of 47 head Chicago common stock at $4 85@5 20.

J. S. Neely offered and sold 43 Ohio fair cattle at $5 50@6 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 69 head common cattle at $4 00@5 50.

Carr & McCalister sold 84 head Chicago cattle at $5 00@5 00; also 5 head show cattle, averaging 2,200 lbs, at $8 00 50.

Trauernicht & Laubman sold 42 head common cattle at $4 00@6 75.

Marks & Bro., sold 21 Chicago, 60 Ohio and 19 Washington county cattle at $5 00@7 50; also 2 extra fine Chicago steers on private terms.

Greenwald & Kann made sale of 65 head Chicago and Ohio steers at $5 00@7 50.

Keiser & Bro. sold 60 head Chicago cattle at $5 00@7 00; also 3 show beeves at $11 50.

M. Krouse made sale of 19 cattle at prices ranging from $5 to $10 50—the latter price for extra fine Ohio cattle.

Wilson & Hart made sale of 19 head fair to medium steers at $5@$7 75.

HOGS.

As stated, the supply of hogs was unusually heavy and went off slow, purchasers evidently still holding off for lower prices. A number of small lots were disposed of. The following are the reported

SALES.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass disposed of 148 head at $6 15@6 25 ₩ cwt.

E. H. Reynolds made sale of a lot of 21 from Knox county, Ohio, at $6 37.

Corbly Girard made sale of 31 head Greene county hogs at $6 55.

George Emerick disposed of 300 head at the rate of $6 50@7 25 per cwt.

SHEEP.

The run was heavy and they were a drag on the market, a large number being left over. There were a few fine sheep, but even they did not seem to find a ready market.

SALES.

Dinsmore & W. brought in 240 head from Greene county from which they received from 75c up to $2 25 per head.

Joseph Bamfort made sale of 250 head, also from Greene county at $2 50@2 75 per head.

Monroe & Fairley disposed of 50 head at $2 25@3 50 per head.

John Smith made sale of 190 head at from $1 00 to $2 75 per head.

MILCH COWS.

No sales reported—worth $35 to $70—the latter an extreme.

HORSES AND MULES.

Few offered, and none sold—all sent East.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Flour firm at $5 90@6 10, shipping. Wheat in light demand and holders are firm; red amber, $1 43@1 46. Rye dull and drooping, 90@92c. Oats unchanged. Corn steady; No 2 mixed, 72@73c. Beef, Pork and Bacon are steady with a moderate demand. Eggs quiet and steady; fresh, 32@33c; limed, 27@28c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, December 21.—Cotton steady; middling 14¼c. Flour steady; family $5 25@5 50. Wheat scarce and firm; red winter $1 15@1 18. Corn steady at 50@52c. Rye dull. Oats dull. Barley dull; fall 70@80c; Iowa spring $1 06@1 08. Coffee dull and drooping; Rio 17@20c. Lard oil firm at $1 10. Eggs scarce and firm at 30@31c. Butter firm. Cheese firm. Clover seed firm at 10@11¼c. Timothy seed quiet. Pork—dem and light and firm; asking $18 75@19 00; offering $18 50. Lard steady and firm; steam leaf 10¾c; kettle rendered 11c. Bulk meats quiet and weak at 9¾@10¼c. Bacon dull and drooping at 10@11c. Hogs opened dull and closed active at $6 25@6 40 gross; $7 60@7 65 for dressed. Apples scarce and firm at $3 00@4 50. Potatoes firm at $2 50@3 00.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 110½. Exchange dull at 1-10 per cent. discount.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, December 21.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet. Wheat No 2 spring quiet, closing at $1 04@1 05 cash and seller for January. This afternoon the market was dull and unchanged. Corn, No 2 mixed active and advanced ½@1c, closing at 42½c for new. Oats, No 2, dull at 36c. Rye, No 2, quiet at 70c. Barley, No 2, dull and nominal. Highwines quiet at 86c for iron bound. Provisions quiet and firmer; mess pork closed at $18 25 cash, and $18 00@18 37 for the future. Lard 11½@11¾c cash, and 11@11½c for future. Dressed hogs firmer at $6 85@7 00, closing outside; live special steady and closed dull at $5 70@6 12. Cattle quiet at $4 25@7 25.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, December 21.—Tobacco—sales of 5 hhds at: $4 95 @6 50 common trash to good lugs; $6 75@16 25 low to good leaf. Bagging active at 26@27c. Cotton firmer, middlings, 14c. Flour quiet and steady at $5 25. Grain more active and unchanged. Hogs active and firm, extreme range $5 75@6 50; killed to date 213,500. Provisions inactive and depressed. Mess pork $19 50. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; sides, clear rib, 9½c; do clear, 10¼c. Bacon shoulders, 11½c; do sides, clear, 13½; do clear, 14c. Lard, prime leaf 12c. Whiskey dull and declined, 86@87.

Burnett's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases.

MARRIED.

WADE—GILLESPIE.—On Tuesday evening December 20th, 1870, in the Union Baptist Church, by the Rev. Wm. M. Young, D. D., Mr. C. A. WADE and Miss LAURA GILLESPIE, all of Pittsburgh.

STERRITT—CALHOUN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday evening December 20, 1870, by the Rev. Wm. Fulton, Mr. WM. H. STERRITT and Miss JENNIE CALHOUN, both of Allegheny.

BARD—CLARKE.—December 20, 1870, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., assisted by Rev. David Elliott, D. D., Mr. JAMES W. BARD and Miss MARY F. CLARKE. No cards.

HUNTER—SAUNDERS.—On December 15th, by Rev. Isaac Fanks, Mr. A. H. HUNTER to Miss HANNAH SAUNDERS, both of Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa.

BOWER—BRADLEY.—On Tuesday evening, December 20th, 1870, FRANK M. BOWER to Miss ELLA E. BRADLEY, both of Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAMPLE—LOCKE.—On Tuesday, December 20th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. H. Locke, assisted by Rev. C. W. Smith, Mr. JOHN C. SAMPLE to Miss BELLA S. LOCKE, both of Allegheny city.

COLLIER—MCCANDLESS.—December 20th, 1870, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. S. F. Scoval, HENRY A. COLLIER to MAGGIE daughter of the late Wm. M. McCandless, Esq., all of this city.

RIPPEY—MOORE.—On Thursday December 15th, 1870, by Rev. J. J. Jones, WM. S. RIPLEY, Esq., and JENNIE B., daughter of Captain as. B. Moore, all of this city.

SILL—MCKELVY.—On Wednesday evening, December 14th, by Rev. Dr. HOWARD, Mr. ROBERT S. SILL and Miss ETTIE MCKELVY, daughter of the late HUGH MCKELVY, Esq., both of this city.

PHILLIPS—MCELHERRON.—Wednesday, December 14th, by the Rev. J. A. Beacom, Mr. T. S. PHILLIPS, of Pittsburgh, and Miss RACHELL MCELHERRON, of Allegheny county.

DIED.

CURRAN.—Monday morning, December 19th, MARY J. CURRAN.

KINCAID—On Monday, December 19th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., MRS. MARY M. KINCAID, wife of Jas. T. Kincaid, aged 48 years.

DILWORTH—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 14 at 6 o'clock, MARY M., daughter of William Dilworth, Jr., aged fifteen years and four months.

BLUM—Wednesday morning, December 14th, at 3 o'clock, MARTHA C. BLUM, wife of G. H. Blum and daughter of R. W. Cunliott.

ROBINSON—At his late residence, No. 85 Isabella street, Allegheny city on Wednesday morning the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock SAMUEL B. ROBINSON in the 51st year of his age.

HUGHES—In Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 14, at 4½ P. M., MRS. EMILY H. HUGHES, daughter of the late DR. Millson Hughey, U. S. A., and wife of CHARLES T. HUGHES.

DAVIS.—JULIET R. DAVIS, eldest daughter of the late Joseph G. and Lydia E. Davis, aged 14 years and 17 days.

DUNN.—On the 18th inst., Mr. EDWARD DUNN at the residence of his parents, No. 78 Main reet, Allegheny city.

MCMILLEN.—On Sunday morning, December 18th, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, Mr. WM. MCMILLEN, aged 52 years and 8 months.

PENDER—On Monday day morning, December 21st at 1 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET PENDER in the 80th year of her age.

STRAIN.—At her residence, No. 17 Wylie street, Pittsburgh, Mrs. ELLEN STRAIN, relict of the late Thos. Strain, Sr., deceased, and mother of John A. and Chas. B. Strain, at half past one o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, December 20, 1870, aged 67 years.

CORNELIUS—On Wednesday afternoon, December 14th, at four o'clock, Mrs. MARJORY H. CORNELIUS aged 63 years.

SMITH—On Tuesday evening, December 15th, at 5 o'clock, JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Rosetta Smith, aged 14 years, 7 months and 8 days.

COYLE—On Friday morning, December 16, 1870, at 12 o'clock, OWEN COYLE, aged 23 years.

CLARK.—On Friday morning, December 18th, JOSEPH L., son of Patrick F. and Margaret Clark, aged five years and nine months.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

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